The Outlook

MARCH 14, 1917

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GERMANY'S MEXICAN PLOT

The opinion grows that in attempting to intrigue with Mexico Germany had greater hopes of disturbing and alarming the timid element in America than of forming an alliance with Mexico and Japan. If so, Germany, as often before, totally misunderstood the psychology of other countries. The result of the disclosure of Germany's proposal to Mexico has been to clear the minds of those in this country who had not already recognized the fact that Germany is actually warring against the United States and that to yield to her demands is simply weak and foolish surrender. Even the German papers find it hard to defend Germany's action in this matter (and some actually attack it), and, although they try to show that she was justified from the military and international point of view, they admit that Herr Zimmermann, the German Foreign Secretary, showed very poor diplomatic ability.

The preposterous offer is made to Mexico in this letter (dated January 19, when Germany was in legally friendly diplomatic relations with the United States) sent by Herr Zimmermann to the German Minister in Mexico (and made public by the Associated Press on March 1) that Germany and Mexico should "make war together and together make peace," with the reward to Mexico that it should be aided financially "to reconquier the lost territory in New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona." Even more preposterous was the instruction to the German Minister to the effect that as soon as a war between Germany and the United States should be certain, Carranza should ask Japan to enter the proposed alliance. Naturally, Japan has officially and thoroughly stamped this last proposal with the contempt it deserves. That Japan should abandon its present allies, should throw honor to the winds, and should aid Germany and Mexico in war against the United States is simply unthinkable.

The Mexican State Department has declared that the instructions to the German Minister never reached its attention, and the German Minister himself has declared that the despatch did not reach him. On the other hand, its authenticity has been fully acknowledged by its author, Herr Zimmermann. It is quite possible that there may be truth in the story which comes from Texas to the effect that the messenger carrying the despatch from Washington to Mexico was seized by American soldiers when about to cross the Rio Grande.

A just characterization of the intrigue is that of the Paris "Temps," which says: "It is in the German style of cynicism, double dealing, and lying, which all the nations in the world, belligerent or neutral, have in turn come to know."

The disclosures during the week of German duplicity in a plot to incite uprisings in the Far East, the statement that evidence of German instigation has been found among the papers of a Cuban revolutionist, and the arrest of a German named Kolb in New York, in whose possession were found large quantities of high explosives, and who is said to have confessed that they were to be used for destroying ammunition plants in this country—all these instances simply supplement and emphasize the public knowledge of Germany's unscrupulous plotting as regards American peace and security and the friendly relations of the United States with its near neighbors.

THE FILIBUSTER IN THE SENATE

Not even the disclosure of Germany's contemptible and hostile plot to involve Mexico in war with us could persuade a little group of obstructionists in the Senate from talking to death the bill to arm merchant ships in the last hours of the Sixty-fourth Congress. The bill had passed the House of Representatives by an enormous majority; seventy-six Senators (more than two-thirds of the entire Senate) had signed a document expressing their willingness and desire to vote for the measure; but under the rules of the Senate, which practically put it into the power of a few Senators, or perhaps a single Senator, to delay action so long that a vote is impossible in the closing days of a session, the will of the people, of the President, and of both branches of Congress was defeated. President Wilson, in a public statement just after the adjournment of Congress, declared with righteous indignation that "a little group of willful men, representing no opinion but their own, have rendered the great Government of the United States helpless and contemptible."

The little group referred to by the President includes five Democrats and seven Republicans. It is fair to say that some of these men have declared that they were not opposed to the passage of a bill permitting the President to arm ships, but that they were opposed to certain provisions of the bill. This, for instance, is the defense made by Senator O'Gorman, of New York. Senator Stone, of Missouri, and Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, were the leaders in the obstruction. The entire list is one which should be remembered. It is as follows:

Republicans—Clapp, Minnesota; Cummins, Iowa; Gronna, North Dakota; Kenyon, Iowa; La Follette, Wisconsin; Norris, Nebraska; Works, California—7.

Democrats—Kirby, Arkansas; Lane, Oregon; O'Gorman, New York; Stone, Missouri; Vardaman, Mississippi—5.

The special session of the United States Senate called last week took up at once proposals for modification of the rules governing debating in that body. The measure proposed and now approved by both party caucuses will make it possible to close debate after a written motion signed by sixteen Senators, followed on the next day by a roll call at which the motion is adopted by a two-thirds majority; thereafter no Senator would be permitted to speak for more than an hour on the bill in question.

CAN WE ARM OUR MERCHANTMEN?

A United States statute passed a hundred years ago, to be exact in 1819, has been construed by some commentators as forbidding, by implication, the captain or crew of an American merchantman to fire on a war-ship of any nation with which we are "in amity." This was a part of a statute permitting merchantmen to fire on pirates. It has been said that this statute, unless repealed, prevents President Wilson from arming such American merchantmen as the St. Louis, which is now tied up at her dock for fear of German submarines. At this writing the President has asked an opinion from Attorney-General Gregory regarding this statute. Senator Lodge, in supporting a special Act authorizing the President to arm American merchantmen or take any other necessary steps to protect American rights, quoted this statute. He said that if the St. Louis were armed while this statute is still on the books it might leave the crew "in a status where they might be treated as pirates, when it is our plain duty to give them the military status which would be recognized by all the world." We do not suppose for a moment that if Senator Lodge were President he would allow this archaic statute to interfere with his protection, by any or all means, of American merchantmen. We assume and believe that he quoted the statute in order to persuade his colleagues in the Senate to give the President full authority to protect American ships and American citizens against the German menace.

Former Attorney-General Wickersham and former Attorney-General Griggs have both publicly expressed the opinion that

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this old and forgotten statute does not prevent the President from arming American merchantmen. And Mr. James M. Beck, distinguished as an expert in international law, pointed out the other evening in an address in Carnegie Hall, New York, the reason both in law and equity why the statute does not interfere with Presidential action. In the first place, he said, the statute clearly forbids the captain and crew of merchantmen from firing indiscriminately and on their own initiative upon foreign war-vessels, but it does not forbid them to do so if the President—that is to say, the Commander-in-Chief of our Army and Navy—expressly authorizes them to do so.

If it should be said that this is not a conclusive answer, continued Mr. Beck, it may be pointed out that, while the statute forbids the civilian captain and crew from firing on foreign war-vessels, it does not forbid authorized gunners and officers of the United States from firing, and the St. Louis may therefore be manned with naval gun crews. And if this is not conclusive, Mr. Beck further continued, it may be pointed out that the statute forbids firing on nations with whom we are "in amity." Are we in amity with Germany when we have broken off diplomatic relations, when she has sunk our ships, when she has killed our women and children, and has plotted to invade our territory through Mexico and to dismember our country? Before this reaches our readers the President, under the advice of his Attorney-General, will have made his decision. We have no doubt that he will decide that he has the power to authorize our merchantmen to defend themselves. A rough but not inappropriate analogy may be found in the law regarding concealed weapons. In the city of New York it is illegal for a citizen to carry a revolver, but the Police Department, without any act of the Legislature, may give a permit to any citizen to do so, and he may then use the revolver in defending himself against criminals. Certainly in morals and according to the best authorities in law the President can take the same course with regard to citizens on the high seas.

THE SUBMARINE WARFARE

The note received from Austria-Hungary in reply to the inquiry of our State Department as to Austria's views and purposes in regard to the safety of American vessels is an unsatisfactory and verbose document. It reiterates the assurances given by Austria in the Ancona and Persia cases that neutral ships should not be attacked without warning and regard to the safety of those on board, but it hedges about that assurance with so many explanations and conditions that to one who reads beneath the surface, as one ought to read notes about submarine warfare, it is pretty evident that Austria will not take a stand different from that of Germany. Probably Austria does not wish to break off relations with us, and the note is intended to invite further correspondence and argument. In brief, the note holds that former recognized principles of sea warfare are no longer in force because, as the note alleges, Great Britain has violated certain of those laws; and it is also maintained that neutral vessels which go into a field of war, whether on land or on sea, must take their own risks—an argument which totally ignores the difference between accidental injury to a neutral vessel which might get between two hostile fleets in battle and the deliberately announced and planned destruction of a neutral vessel by one of the belligerents.

American ships still remain in port because they are neither armed nor offered convoy by their Government. A few American ships have sailed without arms and without convoy through the prohibited zone, but not in the field where German submarines are most active. Two or three such ships have safely arrived in France.

The destruction of the Laconia appears more and more, as details are learned, to be indefensible, lawless, and cruel. Surely no American can read without emotion and a patriotic stirring of the heart the despatch sent by Austin Hoy, the young man whose mother and sister perished from exhaustion in the open sea when the Laconia was sunk. It is as follows:

> I am an American citizen, representing the Sullivan Machinery Company of Chicago, living abroad, not as an expatriate, but for the promotion of American trade. I love the flag, believing in its significance. My beloved mother and sister, passengers on the Laconia, have been foully murdered on the high seas.
>
> As an American citizen outraged, and as such fully within my rights, and as an American son and brother bereaved, I call upon my Government to preserve its citizens' self-respect and save others of my countrymen from such deep grief as I now feel. I am of military age, able to fight. If my country can use me against these brutal assassins, I am at its call.
>
> If it stultifies my manhood and my Nation's by remaining passive under outrage, I shall seek a man's chance under another flag.

SENTIMENT IN THE SOUTH

A member of the editorial staff of The Outlook is now traveling through the Southern States, from New Orleans northward. He is gathering material for some articles to be published later in The Outlook on the politico-social, industrial, and educational life of the South as he sees it. In the meantime we are gleaning from his personal letters some interesting observations on various questions that interest the whole country as well as the South.

"My trip through Mississippi," he says, "strengthened my opinion that this section of the country was behind the President in his diplomatic break with Germany. The Democrats (which means everybody) with whom I have talked have not seemed at all like thick-and-thin partisans of the President. I have heard him as severely criticised for some of his actions as he is occasionally criticised in the office of The Outlook! One old 'rebel editor,' a man well over seventy, the editor of a well-known Mississippi daily, said to me: 'We ought to have broken with Germany upon the invasion of Belgium, or else have then announced that we would spend our time and money as a *Government* in aid of the suffering people of Europe.'

"To speak of the Democrats of Mississippi is like speaking of the politicians of New York State. There is about as much sympathy between the Bilbo-Vardaman group and the Williams group as there is between the Sulzer and Hughes groups in New York.

"From the indications which I see, the recent revelation of the German perfidy [in Mexico] has got under the skins of a very great many Southerners who have not been hitherto much affected by the war. The New Orleans 'Item,' which has been unmistakably pro-German, has now no doubts at all as to the proper treatment for the present situation. The Jackson (Tennessee) 'Sun' and the Nashville (Tennessee) 'Banner' have seen the light, as is indicated by the following paragraph taken from an editorial in the Jackson 'Sun:'

> "The Nashville 'Banner,' the Jackson 'Sun,' and all other newspapers in the land that have been standing out for peace and insisting upon fair play for the Germans, have joined in the united spirit of the Nation against the threatened danger as revealed by the perfidious scheme of the Imperial German Government to involve us in war with our neighbor, the Republic of Mexico.

"Contrary to my first impression when I arrived at New Orleans a few weeks ago, war news is now occupying a very large place in Southern papers. I was sitting yesterday with a group of Southern traveling men in a little hotel at Hollis Springs. Said one, 'You know, when our country needs a *man* we generally find one ready for the job.' He was speaking of General U. S. Grant!"

These random comments indicate that the country is clearly united regarding the German menace as it has been at no time since the outbreak of the European war. The American people long for leadership and will follow the right kind of leadership. President Wilson has an opportunity such as is offered to few Presidents. Will he accept it?

THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS: WHAT IT DID

The Sixty-fourth Congress is no more. It convened on December 6, 1915, for the long session, and adjourned on September 8, 1916. It reconvened on December 4, 1916, for the short session, and expired on March 4, 1917. It was Democratic in both houses.

The chief questions before it when it convened were:

Labor: Federal legislation dealing with child labor wherever possible, and also providing for a Federal Workmen's Compensation Law.

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War Preparedness: Plans for the increase of the army and navy, the Garrison and Daniels programmes, etc.

Revenues: How the money should be raised to meet war preparations, whether by direct taxation, tariff duties, or by the sale of bonds.

Tariff: Whether sugar and other articles should be brought back under the tariff system; the problem of dyestuffs and other articles influenced by the war.

Rural Credits: Whether the Administration should heed the demand by farmers with regard to increasing their financial opportunities.

Ship Purchase: Whether the Government should buy a fleet of merchant vessels to aid trade and act as naval auxiliaries.

Foreign Trade: Whether the Sherman Anti-Trust Act should be amended to permit American corporations to combine for foreign trade.

Conservation: Provisions for regulating water power on the public domain and on navigable streams.

Territorial Governments: More self-government to the Filipinos and the Porto Ricans.

Federal Legislative Reform: Whether the Senate should adopt a rule to limit debate and compel a vote after a reasonable time.

Prohibition: The submission of a prohibition amendment to the Constitution.

Woman Suffrage: The submission of the so-called Susan B. Anthony Amendment to the Constitution.

Treaties: The ratification of treaty proposals with Nicaragua, Haiti, and Colombia.

Such was the programme. What did the Sixty-fourth Congress do to comply with these and other demands? It passed the following mainly good laws:

A Child Labor Law.
A Federal Workmen's Compensation Law.
A Federal Farm Loan Law.
A Vocational Education Law.
A Postal Savings Enlargement Law.
A Federal Inheritance Tax Law.
A Military Academy Increase Law.
A Council of National Defense Law.
A Good Roads Law.
A Trade Commission Law.
A Tariff Commission Law.
A Sugar Tariff Restoration Law.
A Flood Control Law.
A "Bone-Dry" Prohibition Control Law.
A District of Columbia Prohibition Law.
A Porto Rican Law.
A Philippines Law.
An American West Indies Government Law.
Ratification of the Migratory Bird, the Nicaraguan, Haitian, and Danish Treaties.

But it also passed the following mainly bad or at least questionable laws:

An Eight-Hour Railway Service Law.
An Immigration Law.
A Ship Purchase Law.
A Rivers and Harbors Law.
An Income Tax Law.
A Munitions Tax Law.
An Excess Profits Tax Law.
An Army Reorganization Law.
A Pension Enlargement Law.

THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS: WHAT IT LEFT UNDONE

The Sixty-fourth Congress left some good legislative proposals unenacted. They were:

The bill to provide for universal military training and service.
The bill practically to duplicate the Canadian Industrial Disputes Act.
The bill empowering the President to commandeer the railways in time of crisis.
The bill empowering the President to commandeer ship-yards in time of crisis.
The spy bills.
The bills regulating water power on the public domain and on navigable streams.
The Waterways Commission Bill.
The bill reserving for National use our National resources in oil lands.
The Corrupt Practices Bill.
The Inter-State Commerce Commission Enlargement Bill.
The bill to legalize joint foreign selling agencies.
A Senate reform resolution.
A Lusitania resolution.
The bill authorizing the President to arm American merchant ships.

It left the following bad proposals unenacted:

The Foodstuffs Embargo Bill.
The Clarke Amendment to the Philippine Government Bill.
The repeal of the Seamen's Act.
The ratification of the proposed Colombian Treaty.

It also left unenacted two proposed amendments to the Constitution:

The National Prohibition Amendment Bill.
The Woman Suffrage Amendment Bill.

The Sixty-fourth Congress has been variously characterized. Only the other day Senator Fall declared in the United States Senate: "I say to you now, that you yourselves, this legislative body, are incompetent and inefficient." The same adjectives have also been applied to the House. They are just in so far as Congress would refuse to cut out unnecessary army posts and navy-yards. They are true when Congress restricts the operation of the Civil Service Law; when we see "pork" flourishing as in the Rivers and Harbors and Public Buildings Bill; when expectations of budgetary reform vanish; and, above all, when Congress dodges the main issue of efficiency before it—universal military training and service.

But the adjectives are not applicable when one considers the whole scope and weight of legislation enacted by the Sixty-fourth Congress.

PORTO RICANS MADE AMERICANS

Until Friday, March 2, when President Wilson signed what is known as the Porto Rican Civil Government Bill, Porto Ricans have been, since virtually the close of the Spanish-American War, a people without a country.

For the better part of two years after the island of Porto Rico had come under the control of the United States, American military governors ruled the people. Then, on April 12, 1900, the Congress of the United States passed a law providing for a civil government. Under this government there was a House of Delegates elected by the voters on the island and an Executive Council of eleven members, five native inhabitants of Porto Rico, the other six Americans in charge of the various executive departments, and all appointed by the President of the United States. This law deprived the people of Porto Rico of their allegiance to the King of Spain, but it did not provide for transferring their allegiance to the sovereignty of the United States. Indeed, it was difficult, if not impossible, for a Porto Rican to become an American citizen, because he had no allegiance to forswear. He was not an alien and he was not a citizen. He was left like Mohammed's coffin—dangling between heaven and earth. The most important provision of the new law is to end this anomaly which has existed for seventeen years.

During these seventeen years this state of expatriation has bred strife and discontent. During the Spanish occupation the Porto Ricans had had a considerable degree of autonomy. When Admiral Sampson's fleet appeared in the offing, however, they were delighted to haul down the Spanish flag, which, in spite of their autonomy, had meant disaster to them, and to raise the Stars and Stripes, which flag they believed was to give them a greater freedom of citizenship in a republic. When their expectations remained year after year unfulfilled, the political parties became more and more restless, until some Porto Ricans were willing to assert that they did not want American citizenship under any circumstances.

For several years there has been an attempt to change this state of affairs; but it has been objected—and we think with reason—that it is not wise to force so valuable a possession as citizenship upon an unappreciative, unwilling, or indifferent people *en masse*. On the other hand, it has been argued that under present circumstances it is essential that certain elections should take place at once, that no one could vote at these elec-

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tions but American citizens, and that therefore it was necessary to make American citizenship obligatory upon all Porto Ricans. There was, however, as the chairman of the committee in charge of the bill, Senator Shafroth, of Colorado, pointed out in the debate, a provision in the new bill granting leave to any one on the island to renounce his citizenship provided his disavowal be made within one year from the date of the passage of the Act. Thus, though citizenship has been granted in full, the individual Porto Rican has not been deprived of his liberty of choice, which, after all, is the essential thing in this question of citizenship.

CONDITIONS IN PORTO RICO

According to this new bill, every male of twenty-one years or over among those "who have heretofore been known as the people of Porto Rico" is a voter. Ranging from the pure Castilian down to the peons of the mountains, there are among the million and a quarter of people on this island about as many varieties of intelligence as can be found in the average political ward in the average American city. Porto Rico differs from every other Spanish-American country in possessing a very large and very earnest middle class. The members of this middle class, who do not depend either upon the American Government official, merchant, or adventurer, or upon the aristocratic Spanish Castilian, are reaching out for the betterment of themselves and their island politically, socially, mentally, and financially. They take an active interest in local schools and local elections. It is to them that this bill makes the strongest appeal. It is they who will form the backbone of the island.

The new bill not only grants citizenship but also changes the nature of the government of the island by creating, in place of the appointive Executive Council, a Senate composed of nineteen members, chosen by ballot by the people of Porto Rico, as well as an elected House of Representatives. This new Act (which, by the way, is an amalgamation of three bills fathered respectively by Representative Jones, of Virginia, Senator Shafroth, of Colorado, and Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware) also contains a bill of rights for the Porto Rican people.

Politically, this new Act has given Porto Ricans a status which is much more satisfactory to them than the one which it supplants, and their appreciation of this is evinced by the fact that on the date on which President Wilson signed the Act the Legislature of Porto Rico passed a bill providing for the setting apart of a special day—the date to be decided upon later—for the proper celebration of the event.

Economically, however, there remains much to be done. Conditions on that fruitful island—favored, because of its varying altitudes, with a varied climate—are far from satisfactory. It would seem that such an island in the tropics would provide a livelihood for any one willing to make even moderate effort; but there is great poverty, owing to an inequitable distribution of the land and its products. A large part of the food of the people, which could be perfectly easily raised on the island itself, is imported. This is partly because so much of the land is planted to sugar-cane and is becoming more and more controlled by what are called the larger "sugar centrals." As the ownership of the land has become more and more centralized, there are of course correspondingly fewer and fewer small landowners. There is thus a very large class of people in this island who, instead of being economically independent, are dependent upon others for their income, which they get in the form of wages. There is need for an intelligent fostering of education, particularly of agricultural education, and an intelligent and firm dealing with the land question.

The fact that the United States has given Porto Rico a larger measure of self-government and admission to citizenship in the United States is no reason why Americans should wash their hands now of responsibility for that island. On the contrary, there is need of a renewal of interest in the welfare of the Porto Ricans.

THE INAUGURATION

On Monday, March 5, 1917, the first Democratic President to succeed himself since Andrew Jackson's time was publicly inaugurated as President for a second term. His first term expired on a Sunday. The first term of President Monroe also expired on a Sunday (1821), but he took no oath until the following Monday. President Taylor (1849) followed this precedent, but President Hayes (1877) took the oath on March 3, a Saturday. President Wilson decided to take the oath twice, first privately, on Sunday, March 4, and second publicly, on Monday, March 5.

The second occasion was attended with usual and unusual features. The usual features were, of course, the administering of the oath by the Chief Justice, who had performed a similar ceremony the day before, the enormous crowds, the lack of sufficient control of them, the opportunities given to miscreants for possible bomb outrages, despite the presence of some detectives, and, above all, the weather—still another warning of the absurdity of subjecting valuable public servants to such a ceremony in the open air at the worst possible time of the year. The inauguration of the President should certainly be changed, but, instead of making it in late April, as has been proposed in Congress, it should be put back to early December, so that the interval between the election of a President and his inauguration may be very appreciably shortened. In addition, the ceremony should take place indoors.

The unusual features of the inauguration were, first, the fact that in the parade some eighteen thousand were in line, as against about forty thousand four years ago. As a military review the parade had the unusual features of armored cars and motor-cycle machine-gun squads. The inaugural address was also unusual, for the President devoted practically all of it to a discussion of our foreign relations. He laid down the following principles as "the things we shall stand for" in war or peace:

> That all nations are equally interested in the peace of the world and in the political stability of free peoples, and equally responsible for their maintenance.
>
> That the essential principle of peace is the actual equality of nations in all matters of right or privilege.
>
> That peace cannot securely or justly rest upon an armed balance of power.
>
> That governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that no other powers should be supported by the common thought, purpose, or power of the family of nations.
>
> That the seas should be equally free and safe for the use of all peoples, under rules set up by common agreement and consent, and that, so far as practicable, they should be accessible to all upon equal terms.
>
> That national armaments should be limited to the necessities of national order and domestic safety.
>
> That the community of interest and of power upon which peace must henceforth depend imposes upon each nation the duty of seeing to it that all influences proceeding from its own citizens meant to encourage or assist revolution in other states should be sternly and effectually suppressed and prevented.

MR. HAWTHORNE'S PAINTINGS

An exhibition has just been held in New York City of special interest to lovers of painting. We refer to the exhibition of pictures by Charles W. Hawthorne.

Any one who does not know about the particular niche in art which Mr. Hawthorne fills has only to go to the Metropolitan Museum in New York City and look at his canvas "Trousseau," or to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and see his portrait "Mother," or to the Worcester Museum and gaze upon his picture "Venetian Girl," or to the Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts and admire his painting "Mother and Child," or to the Detroit Museum of Art and feel the glow of the "Fisherman and Daughter," or, finally, to the City Art Museum at St. Louis and enjoy his group "Adoration." On another page are illustrations of two of these works. Some of these pictures, together with others from private owners, formed the recent exhibition, which, though comparatively small as related to the larger Chase exhibition now being held at the Metropolitan Museum, was, if one might say so, equally monumental in defining the qualities of a notable artist.

The main reason why Hawthorne is such an artist is not because he was one of Chase's favorite pupils, not because he can paint for painting's sake, nor even because at Provincetown, where he lives the year round, he teaches the principles of his

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CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

Forain in Le Figaro (Paris)

DEPARTURE OF THE AMBASSADOR

Bernstorff to President Wilson: "Do you want to assassinate me by forcing me to cross the ocean!"

A FRENCH SATIRE ON THE GERMAN DEMAND FOR "FREEDOM OF THE SEAS"

From the Harvard Lampoon

Distinguette: "Those impossible Boches hurled a 42-centimeter projectile into my vegetable garden."

Morceauyette: "Mon Dieu! And did they shell your peas?"

W. A. Rogers in the New York Herald

WRATHFUL WAITING

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art to a colony of students. The thing which illumines Hawthorne is the spirit of the Italian primitives. Ten years ago he had become a brilliant painter, but after his visit to Italy at that time an appealing spirituality crept into his work. The insight of his pictures became more poetic, their expression tenderer, their very surfaces different.

Of course it is the fashion to say, when one sees a canvas with flat modeling, opaque and sometimes even discordant color, and a general sameness of style, "There is a Hawthorne," and these qualities do characterize some of the Hawthorne pictures. But this is not true of the best ones. In them Mr. Hawthorne shows himself a really great artist, one who knows how to unite form with spirit and spirit with form. Perhaps no American painter has given to us pictures more thoughtful and with a more haunting sweetness.

To go afield for a moment, one might say that Hawthorne may be in the way of becoming to American art even more than Bastien-Lepage and Dagnan-Bouveret have been to French art.

EAST SIDE SHOPS BY DAY AND ART BY NIGHT

During the last three years, under the direction of Abbo Ostrowsky, a Russian painter, the classes in oil, water color, and crayon drawing of the University Settlement in New York City have grown from two pupils to thirty. These classes mark the beginning of an epoch in authoritative popular art instruction, of interest to all who care either for civilization in general or art in particular.

For instance, take Joseph Cutler, twenty years of age. During the day he works as a sign painter in Houston Street. In the evening he manages to find time for art.

Take young Kanin Zaglin. During the day he works in an East Side embroidery factory. In the evening he works in an art class, typical of the University Settlement spirit in that it is practically self-supporting. Though the expense for models and materials has been heavy, it has been met entirely by the club members.

Take Isaac Wolfson, seventeen years old. During the day he works in a photographer's studio, but at night and on Sundays he is a peculiarly marked member of the art class, for he devotes himself to the specialty of vase painting. Such boys as these three who come together after their day's work to study art cannot be neglected unless we want the community to suffer loss.

Another promising pupil is Elias Jacoby, eighteen years old. He came to America nine months ago from Palestine, where, at the risk of his life, he escaped the Turkish soldiers. His experiences are reflected in the bestial and cruel-looking soldiers he draws now. One of his sketches and one by his instructor appear on another page.

Cannot such a work be imitated by other settlements?

THE RED RIVER DERBY

Another event has been added to the list of the great and famous sporting contests of the world. It is the Red River Derby, a race of dog teams between Winnipeg and St. Paul. So picturesque and spectacular is this 522-mile dog race that, if it is made an annual affair, it may soon become almost as famous as the Olympic Marathon, the Henley Regatta, the Harvard-Yale Football Game, or the race for the America's Cup. Pictures of the winner and one of the dog teams are printed in our picture section this week.

There are both sentiment and sense behind this dog race. The race was planned and was made a part of the recent Outdoor Sports Carnival at St. Paul by Mr. Louis W. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway Company, and the son of the late James J. Hill. In early life James J. Hill had made a trip by dog team from St. Paul to Fort Garry, near Winnipeg, over the old Pembina Trail. Dog teams were an important factor in the success of the early struggles of the pioneer railway man, so it is not unnatural that the son of that empire builder should be interested in the dogs that opened the West long before the railway came, the same sort of dogs that carried Peary to the North Pole.

This race is said to have been the longest dog race in history; certainly it was longer than the celebrated Alaska Sweepstakes, which covers the course from Nome to Candle and return, a distance of some four hundred and twelve miles.

There were eleven contestants in the race, which it was believed would develop into a contest between the Icelandic fishermen of the Lake Winnipeg region and the Hudson Bay trappers and hunters, most of them half-breed Cree and French Indians. Each driver was required to use a toboggan not less than six feet long and to use a team of not more than six nor less than four dogs, and no substitutions were permitted for either drivers or dogs.

WHITE MEN VS. RED

The Icelandic fishermen, said to have been brought up with Steffanson, the well-known Arctic explorer, proved to have been overrated, and when the race was two-thirds over not one of them was left in it. Three Cree half-breeds, Joseph Metcalfe, an American from Wisconsin, and a young Boston prospector named Fred Hartman were left to fight it out. Hartman began the race with only five dogs, lost his lead dog on the first night out of Winnipeg, and thereafter traveled on foot, running four hundred and fifty miles behind his team, yet he pushed hard the others who were able to ride, and much of the excitement of the race was due to his pluck. Through wind and snow and through a temperature of twenty-five degrees below zero men and dogs battled on, the men with frostbitten faces, the dogs with frozen feet. Their coming heralded a holiday at every little town along the route. Men deserted their affairs and children "played hookey" from school to cheer on the drivers and to offer them food and fresh clothing.

By traveling when his competitors were sleeping Hartman kept the issue of the race in doubt until near the end; but the strain of the hard grind on foot was too much for him and he lost ground rapidly toward the end of the race. Albert Campbell, a Cree Indian, was the first to cross the finish line.

Bill Grayson, another Hudson Bay man, was second, and Metcalfe, the American, third, with Gabriel Campbell, a brother of the winner, in fourth place. These first four men crossed the line within six minutes of each other. Hartman, who finished fifth, was five hours behind them, yet so deeply had his courage in the face of great odds appealed to the people of St. Paul that he, and not the winner, was made the popular hero.

The winner's time for the race was almost exactly ten days, giving him an average of fifty-two miles of distance covered for each day on the trail. Thus the race was well worth while as exemplifying to the people of comparatively southern climes the usefulness of the half-wild draught dog of the far North.

PACIFISM AND LOYALTY

The New York "Evening Post" is one of the ablest, as it is one of the oldest, newspapers of the United States. The range of its influence is wholly disproportionate to the size of its circulation, for, while the latter is not large, the "Evening Post" is read by leaders of thought and sentiment who have much to do with shaping the beliefs and the acts of their various communities. It is a matter of real importance, therefore, that the readers of the "Evening Post" should thoroughly understand its course in a great National crisis like that which the country faces at present.

The head of the "Evening Post" is Oswald Garrison Villard. His are the brain and heart which guide its course on National questions. He is a grandson of the great abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison. His father was of German birth. He is an avowed pacifist. In a recent public debate in this city, in answer to a categorical question, he said that he would not fight to protect the country against a military invasion, and declined to answer the question as to whether he would fight to protect American women from violation by invaders. In an article published over his own name in the "Evening Post" of Tuesday, March 6, he asserts that he is pro-Ally, but adds, "I do not wish to see the United States go to war with Germany for many reasons aside from my own anti-war views."

We refer to Mr. Villard and his articles in the "Evening Post" because they furnish one of the strongest illustrations of

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the fact that most American pacifists are in effect, if not in conscious sentiment, allies of Germany in her hostile attacks upon the United States. This can be demonstrated in Mr. Villard's case. In the article to which we have already referred he speaks of the torpedoing of the Lusitania and the resulting murder of American citizens, including women and children, as an atrocity. It is apparent that something has caused him to change his mind regarding the Lusitania. In the "Evening Post" of May 10, 1915, there appeared on the first page a despatch from Washington regarding the destruction of the Lusitania signed by him which contains this statement:

> Had the submarine given thirty minutes' warning to the crew and passengers of the Cunarder, the exploit would have gone down in history as one of the most brilliant in the annals of naval warfare.

Does this mean that pacifists think that the torpedoing of a liner carrying two thousand women, children, and non-combatants constitutes one of the most brilliant exploits in the annals of naval warfare provided only that the passengers are given half an hour to get into open boats on the sea? Or has pacifism changed since 1915? Any pacifist who, even with a proviso, regards the destruction of the Lusitania as one of "the most brilliant exploits in the annals of naval warfare" might easily find a proviso that would enable him to regard the Mexican plot as one of the most brilliant exploits in the history of international diplomacy.

We do not mean to say that there are not honest and patriotic American pacifists. But we do mean to say that every American pacifist ought carefully to examine his own thought and utterances in order to see where his course is leading him at this time of grave National danger.

THE CRISIS

GERMANY has made war upon the United States.

All doubts about that should by this time have been resolved by the publication of Germany's official proposal, through Foreign Secretary Zimmermann, to ally herself with Mexico and Japan in an invasion and dismemberment of the United States.

GERMANY'S WAR

This is not the first sign of the hostility of the German Government toward America and those principles of which America is a symbol. From the very beginning of the war it has been clear to all thoughtful observers that the purposes which have inspired the German ruling classes, and, in particular, the German military class, have been directly opposed to that spirit of liberty and democracy embodied in the American Declaration of Independence, the American Constitution, and American history and traditions. The men who are now directing the destinies of Germany were impressionable school-boys at the close of the Franco-Prussian War. They have been taught in the home and in the school and in the university that the ideal of Germany is world empire, the domination of German *Kultur*, and that in striving for this the German Government need not recognize any moral law. This is why the German Chancellor regards treaties as "scraps of paper," why the German military ruler of Belgium regards the invasion of Belgium as the virtuous act of a strong man, why German theologians and professors defend the sinking of the Lusitania, and why Foreign Secretary Zimmermann turns quite naturally to the Mexican plot. This is why these men cannot understand the horror of the rest of the world at their deeds. And this is why the German Government, intent on its objects, has not balked at making war on the United States.

THE ONLY APPEAL GERMANY RECOGNIZES

In its unwillingness to believe these brutal facts the American Government, while suffering from the hostile acts of Germany, has attempted to maintain a friendly attitude toward Germany.

For two years and more President Wilson has endeavored to deal with Germany by argument. But with a Government based on faith in might an appeal to reason is useless. The only appeal which such a Government recognizes as effectual is an appeal to arms. Of this fact the President has been slowly convinced. The measure which he has proposed to resist German aggression is that which is called armed neutrality. In asking Congress to make unequivocal his authority to arm American ships he has asked the minimum.

By an overwhelming majority in both the House and the Senate Congress has proved itself ready to erase every legal doubt as to the President's power to take any measures for the protection of American rights.

We regret that the President, by going to Congress so near the time when it expired by Constitutional limitation, gave it the opportunity to decline to grant him the authority he sought. Delay and inaction are not invariably signs of patience. Lincoln was patient, but not dilatory. He was not patient after the firing on Fort Sumter. He did not go to Congress for authority to issue the proclamation of emancipation. If President Wilson had armed American ships in self-protection and then had gone to Congress saying that he would be glad to have Congress approve his course, Congress, as the figures show, would have indorsed his act.

But since he did not pursue this course, it was the plain duty of Congress to authorize such action in advance. This was not only the duty but the will of Congress.

THE DISLOYAL SENATORS

To withstand this will of the majority in Congress was to do the will of Germany. By thwarting the will of the majority the twelve Senators who prevented a vote on the bill authorizing the President to arm American merchant ships became Germany's allies and tools. They have humiliated us before the world. They have violated the unwritten laws of all reputable deliberative assemblies. They have been disloyal to their country at a time of imminent peril. They should never again be intrusted by the American people with public office.

CONGRESS AND THE CRISIS

The first duty of the Senate, putting all other business aside for that purpose, is to establish some form of closure, a parliamentary measure for closing the debate on a question and securing a vote, so that at least it would be possible for two-thirds or three-fourths of the Senate to prevent the other third or other quarter from blocking legislation.

Upon the President also at this time rests an immediate duty. He ought at once to summon Congress. At such a moment as this the entire forces of the Government should be in action. The representatives of the people should be assembled ready to give to the President legislative support in any course determined upon for the maintenance of American rights and obligations. Those who oppose a special session of Congress because they distrust the instruments of self-government should be disregarded. There are, however, two circumstances which have added to the war crisis a crisis in domestic politics comparable only to that of the Civil War period, and which make the summoning of Congress at this time a serious problem. One of these circumstances is the disloyal conduct of the twelve in the Senate following days of debate in which party acrimony passed the bounds of decent public behavior. The other circumstance is the unprecedented situation in the House of Representatives of an almost, if not a virtual, even balance between the parties, which will make the party organization of the House so difficult and uncertain as to invite long-continued and demoralizing party intrigue. Neither of these circumstances relieves the President of the duty of summoning Congress; for if a disloyal handful in the Senate and partisan intriguers in the House can thwart the will of the country for weeks or months, the country ought not to be left in any uncertainty about it, but should know it as a fact.

A TIME FOR NON-PARTISANSHIP

There is, however, a way out if the President and the ablest men of both parties and both houses of Congress are willing to take it. Not only should the President be assured that Con-

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gress, if called into special session, will act not on partisan but on National lines, but the country ought to be assured that legislative and executive branches alike will lay aside party differences and act nationally. In similar emergencies in France and Great Britain partisan politics have been forgotten, and the Parliamentary governments of those two democracies have been reorganized on a national basis. We propose a similar temporary reorganization here.

First, we hope the President will reform his Cabinet on National and non-partisan lines for the period of this international emergency, calling to his table of counselors those men of brain and experience without regard to party who are best qualified to advise the President and to manage the executive departments in such a crisis.

Second, as the President cannot be expected to abandon party organization of the executive departments unless there is a similar abandonment of party organization in the legislative branches, we hope that there will be a temporary non-partisan organization of Congress. To that end, we call upon members of both houses to create an informal organizing committee. We propose that, following the precedent of those Senators who drew up a memorial explaining how they would have voted if it had not been for the obstructive tactics of partisans, this committee draw up a similar memorandum in some such phraseology as this:

> We, the undersigned members of the Sixty-fifth Congress, realizing the extraordinary crisis which now confronts the Nation, pledge ourselves that if we are called in special session we will organize an emergency National majority in both houses irrespective of party lines to support the Administration in any means it proposes for the protection of American rights.
>
> Any attempt at a permanent organization of the House at this moment and the appointment of permanent committees for the life of this Congress will inevitably draw forth all the venom of partisan intrigue. We therefore feel that a temporary organization is called for which will postpone until after this Congress these essentialiy partisan questions.
>
> We propose that —— shall be made temporary Speaker of the House, and that he shall appoint only such committees as are absolutely needed, and that they shall be temporary committees. We will appoint —— as leader of the National majority on the floor of the House, and —— as leader of the National majority in the Senate; and that in all questions of National emergency we will accept the direction of the whips of this National majority.
>
> This organization, being essentially temporary in its nature, will be concluded whenever a majority of either house decides that the crisis is passed.

We do not have in mind a coalition Cabinet or a coalition Congress, but what might be properly called a coalescence of the best and strongest patriotic National feeling in the country to support the President in every act that will maintain American rights and obligations at this crisis.

In order that this double coalescence may be called into being, we suggest that the President, ignoring personal differences that he may have had with any individual, ignoring party lines, should call into conference at once, not the leaders of the two party organizations, but the real leaders of the real majority in each house. In this way the joint action of executive and legislative branches of the Government may be carried out completely and by common consent.

A DECLARATION OF WAR

When Congress is assembled in special session, the President ought to address the members and tell them that Germany has made war upon us. She has violated her treaty with us by her invasion of Belgium. She has murdered Americans on the high seas. She has sunk American ships. She has violated her pledged word to us by repeating her offenses. By her deeds, if not by her words, she has threatened our coast cities. She has blockaded our coasts as truly as if her armed vessels patrolled our coastal waters. And now she has threatened us with invasion from the south, and actually planned the dismemberment of the United States by attempting to call to her aid Mexican forces, incited by lust and love of plunder, and putting them under German officials who have organizing ability, and by proposing to invite in this conspiracy against the United States the help of Japan. The President ought to announce to Congress that the country will wait for no further "overt act." We know the spirit of Germany. We know that she is an enemy of democracy, whether in America or in Europe, and the President should make it clear to Congress that we now know that she is as unscrupulous in her designs on our own land as she has proved herself to be by her actions in Belgium and France. The President should tell Congress that it is not enough to prepare for defense against a threatened attack, but that it is our duty to take action so prompt and so vigorous that it will avert attack. All talk of peace between Germany and the United States should cease. There is no peace. The President should ask Congress to recognize formally the state of war that already exists.

There should be an end, not only to talk of peace, but also to all talk of armed neutrality,

How can we maintain neutrality, armed or unarmed, toward a Power which has used her Ambassador in our country to plot our country's invasion?

GERMANY'S INSULT TO JAPAN

How can we put any confidence in a Government which has insulted Japan by infamous proposals of treachery to her own allies and unprovoked assault upon her friendly neighbor, the United States?

That Japan would assent to such a proposal could have been believed only by a Government absolutely blind to all sense of national honor. That it has been made to Japan is chiefly significant as an indication of the desperation to which the German Government had been driven by its wounded vanity and its failing campaign.

GERMANY, MEXICO, AND THE MIDDLE WEST

It is not so certain, however, that her proposal to Mexico may not have in it possibilities of serious peril to America. At all events, it is made clear that the interests of all sections of this country are one, that Germany is no less a peril to the Middle West than to the Atlantic coast. It has been reported that cynical pacifists in the West have said that a contribution levied by a German war-ship on Boston, New York, or Philadelphia would not cost the States west of the Alleghanies as much as a war would cost. We wonder what these cynics say to the proposal of Germany, by an alliance with Mexico, to attack us from the Gulf. Thanks to the co-operation of American pacifists with the ruthless submarines, Germany has for the time effectually blockaded our Atlantic cities, and thanks to the efficiency of the British navy, not to any efficiency of our own, our Atlantic cities are measurably free, at least for the time, from the fear of anything more than such injury as a submarine might perhaps inflict upon one of them. But we cannot say with equal assurance that there is no danger of a serious invasion of the Southwest. The Mexicans are good fighters. These fighters only need effective organization to constitute an efficient army—more efficient, it is to be feared, than any we could at the present moment gather for defense against it. The question is shifted. It is not now, Will the West come to the defense of the Atlantic seaboard? It is, Will the Atlantic seaboard come to the defense of the Middle West?

JOINING THE ENTENTE

Some journals and some orators have contended that Great Britain as well as Germany has disregarded our rights as a neutral, and that we ought to be as vigorous in condemnation of the one Government as of the other. This last act of Germany should put an abrupt end to all such attempts to confuse the present issues. Great Britain has not torpedoed our ships, nor blockaded our coasts, nor held our citizens as hostages while pretending to be at peace with us. Great Britain has not instructed her Ambassador to the United States to promote friendly relations with us while attempting to negotiate with a neighbor for an attack upon our country. Great Britain has not proposed to make war upon us and take possession of a portion of our territory and give it to a supposedly friendly neighbor.

America should at once recognize in this proposal of Ger-

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many an act of war, and should meet it with prompt and vigorous preparation for war. She should join the Entente Powers.

There are those whose ears are deaf to the cry of suffering humanity. That America ought to maintain the sacred traditions of the past, that she ought to do anything to protect noncombatants, to defeat piracy, and to maintain the freedom of the seas, they deny. America, we are told, should simply protect herself. That is not true. But for the moment assume its truth. As a mere means of self-protection we ought to make common cause with the Entente Powers.

Our reply to Germany's invitation to Japan to join with Mexico in an invasion of the United States should be an alliance with Japan to maintain an open door for democracy everywhere throughout the world. It has been reported that some Japanese have been imported into Mexico to open a munitions factory there. Whether this report is true or not we do not know; but it suggests the possibility of peril, and it also suggests the way to avert that peril—merely by such an alliance with Japan as would make military aid to Mexico by Japanese citizens in any future embroilment with Mexico impossible.

Our reply to the blockade of our coast by Germany should be an alliance with Great Britain to maintain the freedom of the sea. England's naval power has never been used to hamper the commerce of other nations in time of peace, and to-day whatever freedom from unwarned attack upon our commerce we have we owe to the protection of England's naval power against Germany's naval piracy in time of war. We should no longer remain dependent. Our navy should join England's in keeping the sea lanes free from German submarines.

But the real reason for joining the Entente Powers is not a selfish one. It is that the enemy of the Entente Powers is the enemy of civilization, of public law, of liberty, and of real progress toward human rights. The enemy of the Entente is the enemy of the England of Pym and Hampden, of Cromwell, and of John Bright; the England that gave us our common law and our free institutions. The enemy of the Entente is the enemy of France, the most democratic of republics, the most republican of democracies, in whom not only politics but art and the very army itself are of and by and for the people; France, whose song the "Marseillaise" is the song of freedom the world over; France, whose tricolor is the world's symbol of liberty; France, who has given to the world that watchword of popular right—liberty, equality, and fraternity. The enemy of the Entente is the enemy of Russia, whose government is an inheritance from Prussia, but whose people with their feet on democratic traditions have been struggling against Prussian powers of darkness for many years before this war began, and whose intellectuals have sacrificed more for liberty than this generation of Americans has ever been called upon to pay for the rights they enjoy. The enemy of the Entente is the enemy of Balkan union and freedom. The enemy of the Entente is the enemy of Serbia, who dared to stand up for the principle of international processes of law. The enemy of the Entente is the enemy of Italy, that newest product of the great liberal movement of Europe. The enemy of the Entente is the enemy of that most heroic of modern little states—Belgium. And everywhere the enemy of the Entente has been the enemy of that which is wrought into the very fabric of this Nation—the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The Entente's enemy is ours. And with that enemy we should make no peace until the Prussian state which has subjugated Germany, is attempting to subjugate Europe, and has now proposed to subjugate America is, with the militarism on which it is founded, forever destroyed beyond all hope of recovery.

MEXICO'S CONSTITUTION

The first thing to notice about the new Constitution of Mexico, which is summarized on another page by Mr. Arthur Constantine, is that it is unconstitutional.

The second thing to notice is the extremely radical stand taken toward all religious organizations within Mexico. We may properly criticise this, but we cannot very well say that a nation may not legally take such a stand, oppressive though it may be.

The third feature, which cannot be passed by, is comprised in the direct attempt to annul many important rights of foreigners in Mexico. This attempt ought to be strenuously opposed by the United States.

But first as to the apparently paradoxical statement that the new Constitution is unconstitutional. This Constitution was drawn up and promulgated by a convention of delegates chosen in farcical elections. The product of their deliberations at Querétaro, which is hailed by the Carranzistas as "the supreme law of the land," is alleged by its sponsors to supplant the previous Constitution, the Constitution of 1857.

The Constitution of 1857, in providing for the amendment of that instrument, says, in Article 127:

"No amendment shall become part of the Constitution, if not agreed upon by the Congress of the Union, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, and approved by a majority of the legislatures of the States." No such sanction has been secured for the new Constitution.

Furthermore, Article 128 of the old Constitution says: "This Constitution shall not lose its force and vigor even if its observance is interrupted by a rebellion." Therein lies a very pretty foundation for a new revolution by a new régime of so-called Constitutionalists against the present variety led by Carranza.

But our interest in the new Constitution of Mexico is not lost by the fact that we do not accept the claims for its authority made by its framers. This long, rambling document is well worth studying, inasmuch as it represents the ideas and reflects the temper of radical Mexico. For five or six years the rallying cry of the Mexican revolutionists has been, "*Constitución y Reformas!*" (Constitution and Reforms).

Now that we have "the Constitution and Reforms," we may see how genuinely bitter has been the feeling of the revolutionary element in Mexico against the predominant Church of that country, and, indeed, against all institutional religion. The new Constitution, as Mr. Constantine points out, would prohibit all religious instruction in all schools, public and private. The attempt to establish such a law in this country would be considered a direct blow at liberty. It will be interesting to watch the attempt to enforce this prohibition and to enforce the mandate that only Mexican-born ministers may preach in Mexico. We cannot imagine the French and German churches in Mexico City accepting a native pastor, and the spectacle of the American colony going to church under a Mexican Protestant minister is so inconceivable that it is ludicrous.

The part of the new Constitution which most threatens to involve Mexico in international complications, however, and which Americans will most view with alarm, relates to the nationalization of the country's natural resources. Any attempt of the Mexican Government to interefere with the operation of the east coast oil wells, from which the British navy gets most of its fuel, is bound to bring active interference from Great Britain if the United States does not interfere first. And yet such action by the Mexican Government seems called for under the clause of the Constitution which forbids foreigners to acquire control over the lands and waters within a zone of fifty kilometers back from the coast. Of course any nation may, if it thinks wise, legally—whether justly or not is another question—nationalize its land, provided it compensates foreign owners under international agreements satisfactory to the owners and the nations to which they owe allegiance and from which they are entitled to protection. This, however, does not seem to be contemplated in the Carranza document.

No one can question the right of Americans in Mexico to become Mexican citizens if they choose. But the dictate of the new Constitution that no unnaturalized foreigners have the right to hold property without waiving protection from their own government is absurd and unjust. An American who made such waiver of his rights would be neither fish, flesh, nor fowl. He would be practically neither a citizen of Mexico nor of the United States; he would be a veritable man without a country. Our State Department did well in warning our nationals in Mexico some time ago not to waive their rights as Americans. It would do better if it would at all times rigidly protect those rights.

In conclusion, it must be said that to take the Mexican Constitution seriously is to vault into a high state of indignation. We may spare ourselves this expenditure of energy, however, for

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there is no reason why the Constitution of Querétaro should be taken seriously until and unless an attempt is made to enforce those provisions which would violate the rights of foreigners. Mexicans have never shown a united and patriotic regard for any of their previous Constitutions, and it is hardly rash to predict that the first violators of this latest product of radical zeal will be Mexicans.

HOWELLS, OCTOGENARIAN

At least fifty of the eighty years completed by William D. Howells on March 1 have been spent in giving pleasure to readers and adding to American literature. To say nothing of his earlier journalistic and editorial work, his "Venetian Life" was published in 1866, and in its descriptive charm and agreeable record of personal experience gave a foretaste of the enjoyment to be derived from the long list of Mr. Howells's fiction, which began with the publication of "Their Wedding Journey" in 1871. In his later writing Mr. Howells has returned to the earlier manner of those two books in his delightful articles of travel and observation in England and Spain.

It would be difficult to name, out of Mr. Howells's score of novels, the two or three which are most read and best liked, for his stories run in different veins and with varying fictional purpose. Probably for sheer strength of character drawing "Silas Lapham" would be named first; for joyousness of life, "The Lady of the Aroostook;" for the expression of the author's hatred of "social injustice," "A Hazard of New Fortunes." In all his books he touched real life closely and truly, but his much-discussed realism was never of the crass and heavy type to which humor and grace are strangers. To quote an address made by the late Hamilton W. Mabie on the occasion of the presentation to Mr. Howells of the gold medal of the National Institute of Arts and Letters for fiction: "Mr. Howells has made Americanism synonymous with sanity, hope, the idealism of the clean hearth, and seriousness of mood tempered by optimism, humor, and good fellowship."

Neither Mr. Howells nor Mr. Henry James, with whom his name is so often coupled, is a literalist, although both are realists. The association of their names in the critical discussions so common a few years ago was not because their manner of writing was similar, but because both were tired of the ultra-romantic and artificial school of fiction. There never was point, although there was wit, in the saying that James went abroad and read Meredith while Howells stayed at home and read James. No two American writers are more strikingly independent and individual. Mr. Howells, in particular, has never desired to present heroes and heroines, but men and women. Mr. Hamlin Garland, in an interesting personal article on Mr. Howells in the current "Bookman," illustrates this by saying:

> The most fiercely debated question in many clubs ran something like this: "Are Howells's heroines true to life or are they merely satiric types?" and most of his feminine critics were fiercely indignant over his "injustice to woman." "He never depicts a noble woman," they declared.
>
> "Well," retorted his male admirers, "he's just as hard on us. He is not concerned with nobly perfect individuals. He is not celebrating heroes or heroines—he is depicting men and women as they are."

The felicitations extended to Mr. Howells on his rounding out fourscore years must be not only for his literary achievement, but for the wholesome, friendly, kindly influence he has exercised on American life and character.

FRENCH OPINION ON AMERICAN DETERMINATION

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM PARIS

DEEPLY grateful for American generosity and aid, the French have felt the more keenly our aloofness from a struggle in the issue of which they see symbolized freedom against oppression. Mr. Wilson has been less respected for his supposed impartiality than for his integrity, and such expressions as "peace without victory" have been too often misunderstood. Our neutrality—as does any neutrality to a people fighting for its existence—seemed too distant. "How can it be possible to put all of the belligerents on the same level?" they exclaim.

Our severance of diplomatic relations came as a "*coup de théâtre*." Enthusiasm was spontaneous. The news was announced in the theaters. Noon editions of the papers contained the report in three lines only, but were rapidly sold out. The whole French people saw at once in this step the greatest moral condemnation of Germany since the war began. The popular press of course launched into higher mathematics calculating the millions in men and money we could pour on the Continent if we entered the war. But few gave way to the too-often-disappointed exclamation, "This will end the war!" More conservative French opinion refrained from extravagant calculations, content for the moment to approve our vigorous determination. They could not but look upon this breach as an intermediate step, and are now speculating upon what action we will take in the war.

All should welcome our closer economic support and the protection our fleet could offer to international trade. Opinion about our military participation is divided. They recognize the obstacles which would confront the organization of a large army in America, and doubt if it could be available in time. They hope that before then the war will be over. Others, and these are a minority, can make neither head nor tail out of our political idealism, and fear that our intervention and subsequent participation in the peace negotiations would cause a split between the Allies. But the majority of liberal opinion would welcome our entire co-operation, and would look upon our intervention as an invaluable support to the principles of justice and the rights of nations which they hope to see come out of the peace deliberations.

The evolution in French opinion since the war regarding America's position as a world power has been startling in its rapidity. We have had frequently in the past a rather unfavorable press. They applied too readily European standards both social and geographical to our growth, and often missed the measure. As we often superficially judged the French, so they too often estimated us by certain peculiarities in our National life. But the war and the subsequent closer relations between the two peoples have awakened a deep mutual sympathy. For the first time, also, we are generally recognized as a world as well as an American power. American news has passed from the last page to the first. Now no detail in our National life of any general significance escapes notice. French sensitiveness to our praise and criticism is as great as to that of the people across the Channel. The effect on French opinion of President Wilson's Messages is as immediate and almost as extensive as in America. All now recognize our attitude as a capital factor in deciding the war. One incident at a dinner this last week will illustrate this. A Frenchman well known in public life observed that everything seemed to indicate that the United States would dictate the terms of this war and not wait for the next. Another in all seriousness added, "Yes, and if this goes on much longer they will be powerful enough to apply their Monroe Doctrine to the world."

At present we Americans in France find our position rather ambiguous. As neutrals our opinions carried the weight of a certain theoretical detachment, expressed from our oft-asserted superior pinnacle of observation. As belligerents we would be freed from restraint and could climb down from this mythical height and take a whole-hearted part in the enormous problems of the war. The French, however, recognize our intermediate status, and have dubbed us *presqu' alliés* (almost allies).

Paris, February 16, 1917. SANFORD GRIFFITH.

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THE NEW MEXICAN CONSTITUTION AND REFORMS

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

The author of this article was in Mexico as a correspondent for American newspapers continuously during two of the most critical years in Mexican history—namely, the two years from the American occupation of Vera Cruz until after the invasion of Mexico by the Pershing expedition. He speaks Spanish fluently, and he views Mexican affairs from the point of view of one who wants to criticise only when criticism will be helpful.—THE EDITORS.

LAST autumn "elections" were held in Mexico for the purpose of choosing delegates to meet in convention at Querétaro to revise the Mexican Constitution. On February 5 last this convention promulgated the new Constitution, which now stands as the supreme law of Mexico, without further action on the part of either the Mexican people or Government. A few copies of this interesting document have recently reached the United States. It is probably the longest national constitution in existence, and contains one hundred and fifty-two articles and approximately thirty thousand words.

Those long-range students of Mexican affairs who have shared with the Administration the view-point that over and above the protection of American property rights in Mexico, as guaranteed by treaties, have been the rights and privileges of the warring Mexican factions to do as they pleased within the national limits, will doubtless rejoice that at last the revolutionaries have promulgated a Constitution which aims to place American investors and other foreign owners of property in Mexico, as well as exploiters, on the plane of Mexican citizens, or, as Luis Cabrera would put it, "to raise the Mexican citizen to the plane of the foreigner in Mexico."

If, in their zeal to safeguard the sovereignty of Mexico through unprecedented restrictions on foreign capital, the makers of the new Constitution intend that foreign capital shall cease to acquire control of properties in the oil regions, for example (of the mines, for another example), that is a detail in constitutional reform which the Foreign Office in the City of Mexico will probably have occasion to explain to the Diplomatic Corps.

Likewise, the provision of Article 33, that the Executive may expel from the Republic, summarily and without trial, any foreigner whose presence there he may deem "inconvenient," is a detail that will assuredly call for diplomatic discussion; although, of course, the virtue of Article 33, from the ascendant Mexican political view-point, is the curb it will exercise over aggressive foreigners.

But the distinctly imperative reasons which hastened the recent departure of Ambassador Fletcher for the Mexican capital may be found in Article 27 of the new Constitution.

This article nationalizes the natural resources of the nation.

"The ownership of the lands and waters comprehended within the limits of the national territory," Article 27 sets forth, "belongs originally [*corresponde originariamente*] to the nation, which has had, and has, the right to transfer the dominion of them to private persons, so constituting private ownership.

"This may not be expropriated except for reasons of public utility and through indemnification.

"The nation shall have at all times the right to impose on private ownership the measures which the public interest may dictate, such as regulating the development of the national resources coming within the scope of appropriation, to effect the equitable distribution of the public wealth and to guard their conservation. . . .

"The nation possesses direct control over all the minerals or substances in the veins, strata, masses or beds constituting deposits the nature of which may be distinct from the composition of the soil, such as the minerals from which are extracted the metals and metalloids that are used in industry; the deposits of precious stones, salt, and rubber and the saline deposits formed directly by the sea waters; the products derived from the decomposition of rocks when their exploitation necessitates subterranean labor; the phosphates that may be utilized for fertilizers; the solid mineral combustibles, the petroleum, and all the solid liquid and gaseous carbides of hydrogen."

There you have, in language as plain and as meticulous as Spanish or English can put it, the nationalization of the natural resources of Mexico. The oil-fields and the mines are the two principal temptations for foreign investment in Mexico.

Even academic, stay-at-home American students of Mexican affairs since the downfall of Porfirio Diaz and the Government that existed under the Constitution of 1857 may find little encouragement for foreign capital in these further excerpts from Article 27:

"The control of the lands and waters of the nation may be acquired under the following conditions:

"Only Mexicans by birth or by naturalization and Mexican companies have the right to acquire the control of the lands, waters, and their accessions, or to obtain concessions for the development of the mines, waters, and mineral combustibles of the Republic of Mexico. The state shall concede the same right to foreigners, if they agree before the Secretary of Foreign Affairs that they be considered nationals in respect to said properties and that they do not invoke for the same the protection of their governments; under penalty of failure to agree of losing for the benefit of the nation the properties which they had acquired for the benefit of the nation. In a zone of one hundred kilometers on the frontiers and of fifty on the coasts, under no circumstances shall foreigners acquire direct control over the lands and waters."

The United States Government advised its citizens in Mexico some time ago that their treaty rights did not permit them to sign away the claims of their citizenship. The Mexican authorities have, however, for more than a year insisted that no foreigner could acquire ownership in immovable property without waiving protection from his government.

The final paragraph of the above excerpt prohibits, of course, further, if not present, foreign ownership or control over the oil regions along the east coast.

Any suspicion that the Mexican Government contemplates confiscating mines, oil-fields, and other properties of the nation that passed to foreigners in other years will probably be refuted by the Mexican Foreign Office with Article 14 of the new Constitution, which reads as follows:

"No law shall be retroactive against any person."

The subsequent provisions of this article hold possibilities, however, for diplomatic discussions. They read:

"Nobody may be deprived of life, liberty, or of his properties, possessions, and rights without intervening judgment before the tribunals previously established, wherein will be fulfilled the essential formalities of proceedings, conforming to the laws existing before the fact."

It remains to be seen how the courts of Mexico, when they shall have been properly organized, will interpret in agreement or conflict with private ownership the basic declarations of the new Constitution: "To the nation belongs originally the ownership of the lands and waters comprehended within the limits of the national territory," and "Belongs to the nation direct control of all the minerals or substances in the veins . . . [and] . . . the petroleum." If the attitude of the Carranza Government since the United States recognized Carranza may be taken as an indication of the operation of these fundamental laws of the new Constitution, the Federal Government of Mexico will exercise dominion with aggressive and unrelenting force, regardless of existing concessions and titles.

The determination of the ascendant political elements in Mexico, not only to separate Church and State, but to provide abundant written law for controlling ecclesiastical activities even within the churches, pervades the new Constitution from beginning to end.

As early as the third paragraph in the document occurs the following emancipation of education from clerical influence and direction:

"No religious corporation, no minister of any cult, may establish or direct schools of primary instruction.

"Education shall be free, but it shall be laical in the official

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educational institutions as in the primary, elementary, and superior instruction given in the private schools.

"Private schools of primary instruction may be established only subject to official direction."

In other words, both Catholic schools and instruction by priests and nuns, in any kind of school, are prohibited. Mexico, of course, is a Catholic country.

All church property passes at once to the nation. Many churches in Mexico are held by private citizens. These properties also pass to the nation.

Here, from Article 130, is a grist of clerical reform:

"The power of intervention in the public worship belongs exclusively to the Federal powers.

"Congress may not dictate laws establishing or prohibiting any religion whatsoever.

"Marriage is a civil contract. This and other acts of the civil state of persons are the exclusive jurisdiction of the functionaries and authorities of the civil order, in the manner prescribed by the laws, and will have the force and validity that the same attribute to them.

"The law does not recognize any personality in the religious groups denominated churches.

"The ministers of the cults will be considered as persons who exercise a profession. . . .

"The Legislatures of the States only will have the power to determine, according to the local necessities, the maximum number of ministers of the cults.

"To exercise in Mexico the ministry of any cult it is necessary to be Mexican by birth." (Thus all the Spanish, French, and Italian clericals in Mexico are barred; even American priests, Protestant ministers, and missionaries.)

Ministers are forbidden to inherit property, to gather for political purposes, to take part in political gatherings, and to vote.

The Socialistic influences which have been active among the Mexican revolutionaries since the days of Madero have resulted in the incorporation in the new Constitution of such radical (or advanced) legislation as the eight-hour day, double pay for overtime, a minimum night of seven hours, the prohibition of dangerous and unsanitary labor for women and for children under sixteen years, a maximum working day of six hours for children between twelve and sixteen, one day's rest in seven, enforced suspension of physical work for women during three months prior to child delivery and one month's vacation with pay following the delivery, and two half-hour rest periods daily for mothers nursing infants.

The labor planks further declare that the minimum wage of the worker shall be sufficient to provide him with the necessities of life in the region in which he lives. In each municipality this wage shall be fixed by a special board. Workingmen shall have the same right as their employers to unite in defense of their interests, and both employees and employers shall have the right to strike or suspend work. The differences between capital and labor shall be submitted to a board of conciliation and arbitration made up of an equal number of representatives of the employees and the employers and one of the Government.

These are the salient features of the new Mexican Constitution now in force wherever the authority of the Carranza Government is able to impress itself on the inhabitants of Mexico. Now that the dominant faction has obtained what it has so often stated it was fighting for, the hour of the test of its patriotism arrives—the test which will show whether the revolutionary elements in ascendency purpose to abide by the laws of their own making. Those who have lived in Mexico during the comings and goings of revolutionary factions surmise that the test will try the soul of more than one patriot.

ARTHUR CONSTANTINE.

GERMANY—MEXICO—JAPAN

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

The author of this article needs no introduction. Mr. Bullard's work as special correspondent of The Outlook in the Balkans during the first Balkan War, his articles from Panama when the Canal was under construction, his narrative of the present war from week to week during its first year, and later articles from his pen on war topics, will be remembered by our readers.—THE EDITORS.

JUST about a year ago the good people on the street where I lived in Paris were thrown into excitement over the news that our neighbor, Madame, the widow Lajin, whose husband had fallen early in the war, had received a letter about him from the Germans.

"Yes," my *bonne* told me. "It is true. A letter with a Swiss stamp. And"—she was emphatic—"it is an infamy!"

Of course all the street called on the widow Lajin to see the letter. Her little parlor was crowded when I arrived. And she had borrowed chairs for the more important of her guests.

Of course we were all impatient to see the letter from *les Boches*. But Madame Lajin was too thrifty to waste her sensations. It was no continual performance. The missive was brought out only every hour or so.

At last the little Abbé Marly, who teaches me French, and who has tact, used the word "atrocity."

"*Atrocité?*" Madame Lajin exclaimed. "*En voilà une!*"

And she produced the letter we had all come to see. It was a printed form; the blanks were filled out in very good French, but there was an unmistakable Teutonic slant to the penmanship.

It ran something like this:

DEATH NOTICE

Name—*Lajin, Pierre Robert*
Rank—*Lieutenant, 173rd regt. of Infantry*
Died—*in action*
Date—*8 September, 1914*
Place—*Near Saarbrucken*
Buried—*Field Cemetery No. 27. 1 kilometer north of Saarbrucken railroad station. 3rd tier, 4th grave. Wooden cross.*
Rite—*Roman Catholic*

Enclosures—*Watch*
Ring
Wallet
8 letters

Then came a paragraph printed in black-face type:

The undersigned has the honor to report that your . . . *husband, Lieut. Pierre Robert Lajin* . . . died heroically in the performance of his duty as a soldier of France.

von Spitzler, Adjutant.

So far I could not see any atrocity. But below the signature, in the same handwriting, was this postscript:

"How it must grieve the Blessed Jeanne d'Arc to know that this brave soldier, your husband, gave his life to fasten the British yoke on Calais!"

There did seem to be something atrocious, something infamous, in the frame of mind which could intrude such propaganda of discord into this poor woman's grief.

The Abbé Marly and I went out together. He is a favorite of mine, the most interesting of my neighbors. And he is a good teacher.

He gave me one lesson in pronunciation which I shall never forget. He was born in Metz. He saw the German invasion of 1870 when too young to fight. He lived in his home town after the annexation until he was thrown out by the Germans for refusing to hold catechism classes in any language but his own. And once, during one of his lessons, in speaking of the old capital of Lorraine I thoughtlessly used the German pronunciation, which sounds all the consonants. The wizened little old Abbé suddenly took on overwhelming proportions. I felt very small and very naughty. Something shone in his eyes which had nothing to do with decrepit old age yet was not quite the same as youth.

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"Monsieur," he said, "has made an error in pronunciation. The name of my birthplace is M-E-Z!"

He was very quiet about it, but I will never make the mistake of sounding the "t" again—not even if I talk in my sleep.

Well, this day the Abbé was in a philosophical mood.

"It is," he said, "indeed an infamy. But to me it is cheering. These people of Paris do not understand *les Boches*. But I—I have seen the face of mine enemy. The Germans are strong in muscle but weak in wit. That is why they fight. In a debate they know they will be worsted. And—at first they did not argue. They relied on their muscles. But since the Battle of the Marne they have lost faith in their muscles. They begin to argue. I am cheered. I will admit that I was afraid of their strength. But if it is to be a trial of wits, I am not afraid."

We had come to my doorstep, but I could not tempt the Abbé to come in. However, he laid hold of the lapel of my coat.

"My friend," he said, "try to think of yourself as a German. It is not an insult—only an experiment. Put yourself in the place of a German—*after* the Battle of the Marne. Muscles have failed you. What would you do? What hope could you have? Only one—nothing, nothing else. There is but one hope for them—dissensions between us and our allies. They have failed with their forty-two centimeter mortars; now they must use lies. They must try to make poor Madame Lajin believe that the English are traitors!

"It makes the Parisians angry! Bah! I know the Germans. I am cheered."

A few afternoons later the Abbé Marly rang my bell at an unusual hour.

"I have not come for a lesson, but to continue our experiment. Ah! but you have company," he said, as I led him into my sitting-room.

I had. Two other American correspondents. The three of us had been discussing a sinister rumor which was afloat. With a little urging the Abbé Marly consented to continue his experiment.

"You are to try to imagine yourself a German," he said, "*after* the Battle of the Marne. You are a German journalist, of inventive mind; you do not know how to win victories in the field, you are desirous of serving your country by lies—by sowing discord among the nations allied against you. What story would you spread?"

It was an amusing supposition. I think all three of us were trying to find a clever answer, but the Abbé forestalled us.

"I will tell you. I have thought of the rumor I would start in the cafés and at the dinner tables. I would hint that Perfidious Albion had signed a secret treaty with Italy to betray France in the Mediterranean. Italy to get Nice and Tunis. In exchange to lend her navy to England against us. Oh, I could pile on the details and give it a plausible sound. I would ask you, what did Kitchener talk about to the Italians when he stopped there on his way to the Near East? I would remind you how Kitchener thwarted us at Fashoda.

"That, my friends, is the story I would start if I were a German spy, trying to sow distrust and dissension between France and her allies. Even if I were only a German I would be clever enough to think of that. It is so obvious.

"But I have interrupted you with this wild and foolish idea of mine. I must hurry away."

Neither of my friends spoke for a moment when I came back from the door. We all looked rather sheepish.

"That chap is positively uncanny," one of them said at last.

We had been sitting there for an hour discussing this very rumor.

The evening before, my hostess had taken me aside after dinner.

"You are a newspaper man," she said, with earnest anxiety. "You hear the news the censor keeps out of the papers. Tell me, do you think this story of the secret Anglo-Italian Alliance against us is true?"

That morning I had twice encountered the rumor, and it had been the one topic at lunch with some French journalists. And these two friends, having picked it up in other quarters, had come that afternoon to talk it over. It was literally all over Paris.

And, of course, there was nothing to it, and in time it died out. Who started it? I have no proof. But I am perfectly sure the shrewd old Abbé Marly was right in his guess. As he said, it was so obvious. It had all the hall-marks of having been "Made in Germany."

Every one who has lived in France or England during the war has encountered such malignant rumors. When the Germans lost the war by their defeat at the Marne, they were quick to utilize this new tactic. They spent vast sums of money and all their available ingenuity in trying to break up the Entente by such rumors of perfidy.

You may call it diplomacy, or use the shorter, uglier word, just as you please. From the point of view of *Realpolitik* it would have been good business if it had succeeded. But their project has failed in France because, although some have been temporarily disturbed, there were too many, like my friend the Abbé, who saw through the clumsy trick at once.

I am reminded of all this as I read in the papers this week of Herr Zimmermann's "plot" to scare us with the threat of attack by Mexico and Japan.

Herr Zimmermann is not so naïve as to expect much to come of his German-Mexican-Japanese Alliance. But he doubtless thinks that we are naïve enough to be scared into inaction by it. If we are sufficiently frightened, we certainly will not send soldiers to Europe. The Germans believe that by the bogey man of invasion they have kept the best part of the British army at home. Perhaps we will swallow this bait of a Mexican-Japanese menace. Anyhow, it doesn't cost him much to make the try.

Herr Zimmermann did not think we would be afraid of Mexico; he did hope and still hopes to frighten us with Japan.

It is not so much Germany's attempt to scare us which angers me, as her perfidy towards the Mexicans.

Just so the German statesmen incited and betrayed the disaffected Boers of the South African Union. Just so they incited and betrayed the "republican" movement in Ireland.

I happened to be in Dublin when that disturbance arose. I've had a little contact with the sufferings of the Belgians. I've been under Zeppelin raids. A ship I was on passed through the pathetic wreckage of the steamship Vesuvius, torpedoed without warning. It was the most mournful sight I ever saw: floating steamer-chairs, the wooden peg that children, old and young, throw the rope rings at, and a half-sunk lifeboat with dead bodies in it.

But none of these manifestations of German frightfulness stirred my wrath so much as the Dublin insurrection. What did the Kaiser care for an Irish Republic? Nothing. All he wanted was an Irish insurrection. And so his tools cajoled Casement with lying promises of help, just as they had cajoled De Wet. And so Irish blood was poured out for the greater glory of the Hohenzollerns. That was the maddening thing! The Germans got away with their dirty plot. At least two divisions of English troops just ready to sail for France were diverted to Ireland. Of course the Kaiser was pleased. Two divisions shooting Irish peasants instead of Germans!

And, having succeeded so well in Ireland, the Germans now pick the Mexicans for their next victims. They have been at work down there for many months with flattery and lying promises. Don't think they are fools in this matter. They've tried the method before and found it what they call "good." They laugh in their sleeves when they talk to the Mexicans of the reconquest of the "lost provinces." Obviously unable to send real military help at this moment, they hint at help from Japan. They don't expect the Mexicans to conquer us. All they want is to get the Mexicans to die for them.

From the point of view of *Realpolitik*, the Mexicans are just as valuable to the German General Staff as the disaffected Boers and the disaffected Irish—just as valuable and no more. The Germans are quite ready to spend no end of Mexican blood to cause us a little inconvenience.

Treachery to any Mexicans who may trust the Germans' promise is half—the tragic half—of Herr Zimmermann's plot. The other half—the comic half—is to scare us out of our skins with the threat of a Japanese attack.

We shall have every reason to feel sorry for any Mexicans who swallow this bait. But we should be sorry for ourselves if we get to worrying over German-made rumors about Japan.

Repeat on yourselves the experiment which the wise old Abbé

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Marly tried on me. Suppose you were a German in this hostile country, unable to bear arms for your Fatherland, reduced to the expedient of lies. What lie would you start?

Obviously, your object would be to rouse our fear and distrust of Germany's present enemies. If you were wise, you would leave France and Britain alone and center your efforts on Japan.

Although, as the sage remarked, horses are four-footed animals, all four-footed animals are not horses. It would be absurd to pretend to believe that every one who feels it wise to warn us against the possible aggressive designs of Japan is on the Kaiser's pay-roll. But one thing is sure. Every one who is on the Kaiser's pay-roll will warn us against these dangers.

New York, March 1, 1917. ARTHUR BULLARD.

RUSSIA'S RELATION TO THE WAR

The American mind, if there is any such thing, has been confused regarding many phases of the European war, but about no phase more than in its thought about Russia. The Outlook has often been asked this question: "You say that you are for the Allies and against the German Government because the Allies are fighting for democratic freedom and Germany is fighting to impose autocratic *Kultur* upon the rest of the world. If this is so, how can you support Russia, which has in its Government policies manifested autocracy and despotism in its most extreme form?"

The answer is very simple. We think there is more hope for constitutional government in Russia to-day than there is in Germany, because the intellectuals of Russia are all for freedom and constitutionalism, while the intellectuals of Germany, almost to a man, are for might-made-right, *Schrecklichkeit*, and the ruthless maintenance of war policies which shock the decent opinions of mankind. Professor Paul Milyukov, at present a member of the Duma, lectured on constitutional government before the University of Chicago in 1908. His book based on those lectures is one of the great modern contributions to liberalism. What names in modern Germany can be compared with those of Paul Milyukov, Nicholas Tchaikowsky, or Madame Breshkovska? Karl Liebknecht, the German Socialist, comes to mind, but he has been severely punished by the German Government for the expression of his opinions. Even such German theologians as Eucken and Harnack have defended the course of Germany in her violation of Belgium, in her destruction of Louvain and the Cathedral at Rheims, and in the policy which has led her to torpedo the Lusitania and the Laconia, thus killing, without warning, innocent women and children. It is not the acts of Germany, but the spirit of Germany expressed by her intellectuals, that makes her dangerous to modern civilization. It is not the acts of Russian autocracy, but the self-sacrificing and courageous spirit of her intellectuals, that gives lovers of liberty hope for her future.

Russia, like all great bodies, moves slowly, but she moves with power. Her own future and her future relations to the rest of Europe are of the utmost interest. We are glad, therefore, to have had the opportunity of interviewing a Russian official of influential position, familiar by experience with the military, social, and industrial policies of Russia, who has recently been in this country. This interview took place in the office of The Outlook with a member of its staff, was taken down stenographically, and is printed verbatim, as follows.—THE EDITORS.

1. What has been and what now is the danger of Russia's being forced into making a separate peace?

Before the beginning of the war there was undoubtedly a very great German influence in Russia, and this influence had been prepared not only in court circles, but all over Russia. It was a regular organization, as has now been found out—much like the German propaganda in your country.

As a result of this widespread propaganda before the war, when the war broke out there were various centers in Russia already prepared to sympathize with Germany. As far back as the time of Catherine the Great there had been a large influx from Germany into Russia, making communities of Russian subjects and Russian citizens who were even more pro-German than the Germans themselves in East Prussia. Although they were Russian citizens, they were, even up to the outbreak of the war, called colonists, and their language and customs were German. It was from that source that the greatest pressure came to make a separate peace. Moreover, the German spy system was highly organized throughout Russia.

The Germans had foreseen everything, prepared everything, to get Russia to sign a separate peace, but one thing they had forgotten. They had forgotten history. As long as Germany was fighting on German or Polish soil Russian national feeling was not thoroughly aroused, but the moment Germany put her foot on Russian soil, then the Russian people rose unitedly. It was the invasion of Russian soil that led the Czar to take the head of the Russian armies, not at all, as has sometimes been supposed in this country, because he and the body of his advisers wished him to supplant the Grand Duke Nicholas. It must be remembered that in a very peculiar sense the Czar personifies the nation to the Russian people, and when Russian soil was invaded the Czar took the head of his army as an indication that the Russian nation was united in repelling the foe. From that time on the danger of a separate peace vanished forever.

2. It is understood that Russian military operations were greatly hampered in the early stages of the war by a lack of munitions. Is that lack being remedied?

At the beginning of the war Russia had absolutely nothing in the way of munitions. She was just beginning her organization of the army, but, as a matter of fact, she had no reserve of shells. We had no regular organization in Russia except two or three factories that could produce munitions. The awakening of a new Russian national spirit under the pressure of invasion, and the influence of the personal participation in the war by the Czar—to which I have referred in the previous answer—have not only started an entirely new industrial organization which is producing munitions and equipment, but they have produced a spirit which Germany to-day fears even more than she fears Russia's weapons. She sees in this new national spirit of organization—social, political, and industrial combined—a power which is going to make Russia in the future self-reliant and self-supporting, so that she will no longer be a commercial dependency of Germany, as she has been in the past. It is this premonition on the part of Germany that has impelled Germany to make offers to Russia of terms of peace which would give Russia even more than she had at the beginning of the war. In other words, Germany now wishes, by what may be called the bribe of peace, to put a stop to this new spirit of national organization which, if it continues, will make of Russia a great commercial power in Europe and in the world.

An idea of the comparative munition situation in the summer of 1915 and 1916 can be obtained from this fact. In the summer of 1915, when Russia was retreating all along the line from the Baltic provinces down into Poland and Austria and Galicia, there were many points in the line where there were only a few shells to be fired per twenty-four hours to protect the retreat, and often none at all. In many instances there were not rifles for all the men, and the men in the reserve lines often had to wait until the men at the front were killed in order to get rifles. The retreat was therefore largely protected by human bodies. But in the summer of 1916, when Russia began her advance again, there were enough shells at certain intensive points to fire three hundred thousand shells per twenty-four hours, these shells being mostly of Russian manufacture. Indeed, on the boxes of shells distributed to the artillery at the front there are now labels in Russian reading, "Don't spare the shells."

3. How did Russia succeed in penetrating East Prussia a year ago, and why was she driven back? How far was this failure due to the lack of military roads and railways; and what is being done to remedy this deficiency?

What I have just said explains how Russia succeeded in penetrating East Prussia in the early part of 1915 and why she was driven back. Of course this lack of munitions was also accompanied by a lack of military roads and railways. But now

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Russia has constructed a really colossal number of military roads. These roads were constructed not only by the military authorities but by the civic organizations, such as the zemstvos. The zemstvos may be roughly described as local legislative assemblies which direct local affairs. They are like the communes in France or like your county organizations in this country. These zemstvos have combined themselves into organizations or war corporations which have raised money, entirely apart from the national governmental system, and with this money the zemstvos have done all kinds of constructive work to aid in the war, such as constructing buildings, roads, and factories. Now their work has grown so important that the Government is giving the zemstvo organizations money out of the Imperial Budget to continue their work.

In addition to this local government work, the Imperial Government is building railways on a large scale. You ask where they get the equipment and steel for this construction. At first it came from the United States and England, but now Russia has organized blast furnaces and factories, and is turning her own iron ore not only into steel but into steel products. This industrial work will undoubtedly go on after the war.

4. Has Russia suffered from a lack of proper sanitary and hospital organizations? If so, is this phase of her work being improved?

In sanitary and hospital work Russia was both unprepared and prepared. No country in the world has had even at the outbreak of the war a finer Red Cross organization than Russia, because the Red Cross idea had its inception in Russia. The lack of preparation consisted in the lack of transportation for the enormous body of Russian troops and their great volume of wounded. There were, however, in every town and city of Russia well-organized Red Cross hospitals, and a greater body of trained nurses than anywhere else in the world. The system of training was scientific and rigorous. There are now many thousands of well-trained nurses at work in the Red Cross hospitals of Russia. Russia is still suffering from the lack of rapid transportation from the front to these Red Cross hospitals. But on the hygienic and sanitary side Russia is doing everything possible. No man is to-day permitted to go into the trenches without anti-smallpox and anti-typhoid vaccination, and without an examination of the teeth, and when he comes out of the trenches for the rest period he is given an antiseptic bath. The result is that the percentage of sickness in the army has been reduced to a minimum, and the percentage of deaths from wounds has been greatly reduced.

5. Americans generally realize that Russia needs freer access to the sea, as she now possesses only the ice-bound ports of Vladivostok on the Pacific and Archangel on the Atlantic. Do Russians believe that the result of the war will be to open the Dardanelles to her Black Sea ports?

6. What is the attitude of national Russian opinion as to the question of Constantinople? Will the possession of Constantinople be a vital and irrevocable part of her demands in any peace settlement? Assuming that Turkey is driven out of Europe, how can the clash of Greek and Russian interests in Constantinople be amicably adjusted?

I must combine your questions 5 and 6 in order to answer them intelligently. The intellectual leaders of opinion in Russia have for a long time felt that Russia must have access to the sea. The masses of the people, however, are swayed in their attitude toward Constantinople, not by intellectual or commercial or political opinions, but by religious opinion. Russia is popularly called throughout the world "Holy Russia," which is the best indication of the fact that a religious idea has permeated the Russian people. That religious idea greatly influences even the masses of the *mujiks*, or peasants. It is the religious desire of the mass of the Russian people to some time or other have Constantinople a Russian city. In other words, Constantinople is to the devout believers of the Russo-Greek Church what Rome is to the devout believers of the Roman Catholic Church. Thus the commercial desire to have free access to the Black Sea through the Dardanelles combined with the religious desire to have the Russo-Greek Church the possessor of Constantinople makes the opening of the Dardanelles and the Russian control of Constantinople a necessity in Russia's terms when peace is established. These desires have been outlined in a well-known speech by Prime Minister Trepoff, who succeeded Prime Minister Stürmer. Trepoff, in stating these terms, was really giving expression to a great popular demand.

7. The chief opposition to Russia in the United States comes from a belief that free constitutional government has been thwarted by the powers in control of Russia's destiny. Has the war given any hopeful impetus to the movement for constitutional freedom, and a Ministry responsible to the Duma and the people? In other words, has the cause of nationalism been retarded or advanced by the war?

The question that you ask me is a difficult one to answer so that a foreigner can understand it. The historical development of Russia and the various political influences in Russia must be understood first; but it may be asserted that the war has, in the first place, developed a strong national feeling in Russia, and out of that national feeling have grown marked tendencies toward a really responsible Ministry. Formerly the Duma and the Council of the Empire, which may be called respectively the lower and the upper house of the Russian Parliament, agreed quite as little as the House of Lords and the House of Commons agree in England, and their discussions were confined pretty largely to purely legal questions rather than to questions of national growth and administration. The fall of Prime Minister Stürmer and the appointment of Trepoff as Prime Minister were widely published in your American papers. While Trepoff was a Progressive, he did not hold his office, because by the people at large his appointment was looked upon as a continuation of the Stürmer system, and Stürmer represented the old ideas of government and administration in Russia. Trepoff has now been succeeded by Prince Galitzin. Up to the time of the war Prince Galitzin was a thoroughgoing aristocrat. He had held responsible offices, such as governor of a province and Senator in the Russian Senate, which may perhaps be compared to your Supreme Court, although it is administrative as well as legal. The Emperor's ukase or proclamation confirming the promise made to the Polish people at the beginning of the war of constitutional freedom in affiliation with or under Imperial protection, and the Emperor's public statement that he desires to see the self-governing organizations of Russia continue their effective work at the front, expressed in the first ukase addressed to Prime Minister Galitzin, indicate, I think, that both National feeling and progressive ideas of government have had a great impetus from the war.

8. Is it the opinion of the best military experts in Russia, and, so far as you know, of the best military experts in France and Great Britain, that the Allies can obtain this summer a distinct military success on land?

The best military opinion in Russia is that the coming summer we shall enter upon the second phase of the war; that is to say, that Germany will at least be expelled from all Allied territory. I think I may add that excellent military opinion believes that Germany will not only be driven from Russian and other Allied soil, but that Russia, with her colossal artillery preparations, will at least be able to penetrate a considerable distance on to German soil. Whether Germany will consider such a penetration as imposing the necessity of suing for peace is more or less a speculative question. The feeling against Germany in Russia for what Germany has done on Russian soil is so deep that it is difficult for a Russian to think of ending the war until the Russian armies, by invading German soil, exact some kind of reparation for what has been done to Russia. Of course there is a strong desire among the French and the British to get to Berlin, but the difficulties of penetrating to Berlin through the western frontier are very great. Germany has made very strong defensive preparations against France and Great Britain on the western front. To reach Berlin, or even to make a great invasion of German territory, enormous numbers of men will be needed. Russia is the one country that can furnish enormous numbers of men, and if, therefore, there is to be any marked invasion of Germany by the Allies, Russia will have to furnish the greater part of the necessary men.

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THE HIGH COST OF LIVING: A PARTIAL SOLUTION[1]

BY DUDLEY B. PALMER

THE fundamental reason for the high cost of living is that we are now employing the same method of distribution with our vast, complex social organization as we did fifty years ago, a method that is unsound and was never designed to meet our present-day requirements.

There are two general classes of foodstuffs, perishable and non-perishable. That we may understand the problem, let us trace, briefly, the course of each from the producer to the consumer.

The farmer ships his produce, consigned to a commission man in a city. The latter sells it to other commission men or jobbers, who, in turn, sell to the retailer. The number of middlemen who may handle it varies from three to seven. The cost of duplicate cartage from one to the other, the loss in the system of credit which runs from the consumer to the commission man, and the fact that each middleman adds at least ten per cent for the service which he renders, account largely for the high price of food.

We hear much about the elimination of the middleman, and wonder why it has not been accomplished. The answer is that each of them, under our present retail method, performs a definite, necessary function. The grocer will require to-morrow morning forty different articles of perishable foodstuffs. He has worked hard all day, and cannot be expected to spend most of the night in the wholesale market purchasing his supplies. His store is not large enough to stand the overhead expense of a buyer, nor is it a physical possibility for any one man to cover the entire market in these forty different articles. He therefore telephones his jobber as to his needs for the following morning. The jobber, finding that he must secure large quantities of each article, goes into the market with his buyers, each covering his particular line, and the operation is simple. When everything has been delivered to the jobber, he fills the retailer's order and despatches it to him.

You may ask why the farmer does not ship to the jobber and cut out the commission man, or why he does not sell direct to the retailer and eliminate all middlemen. The reason is that the farmer does not know from one day to the next the exact amount of any one product which he will ship, nor can he foretell its condition upon arrival. The jobber and retailer, on the other hand, must have a definite amount of that product of a certain grade to satisfy their trade. They could not depend upon an individual farmer; for the latter, owing to weather conditions or scarcity of labor, might not be able to ship the desired amount, or the shipment might not arrive, or the quality upon arrival might be such as to make it unsalable to their class of trade.

You cannot change the conditions that govern the farmer. His crop matures and must be shipped regardless of quantity or quality upon arrival. He needs, however, but one middleman; it is the retailer who requires so many.

The law of supply and demand in normal years in our large cities is not always allowed to operate. The retailer has found that the lowering of the price of an article which is in oversupply does not increase the demand; the number of his customers who will buy it remains about the same, regardless of the price. The only relief for a glutted market is the huckster. The market would be constantly demoralized and the farmer put out of business were it not for the huckster.

Of non-perishable foodstuffs, those that require cold storage are handled by speculators. They have been subjected to much abuse, but they perform a very necessary function. The farmer must have his money in the fall. The retailer has not sufficient capital to buy and store the quantity he will need during the winter. In the long run, these speculators make enormous profits, which directly affect the cost of living. Food must be stored, however, or there would be no winter supply; nor is it fair to limit the speculator's profit unless he is protected against loss.

The meat-packing industry is well organized and efficiently managed; but the enormous prices we pay are due to our obsolete retail methods.

The other general class of non-perishable food comes to us through the wholesale grocer. He buys in large quantities, contracts for articles to be prepared for him, and sells those that are sent him on consignment. Of all the handlers of food, he is by far the most prosperous. In fact, he is the only one whose profit is far in excess of a reasonable return upon the capital invested, the service rendered, and the risk assumed.

This superficial outline will suffice to show the nature and complexity of the problem. To solve it, we must reorganize the retailer so that he will not need these middlemen. In the last analysis this is only a problem in merchandising, and its solution can be effected only by the application of the most advanced merchandising methods to the distribution of food.

The plan that I would offer is in direct keeping with our industrial development in the past twenty years. It proposes the substitution of large business organizations for the little wholesale and retail dealer of the present time. It provides for the formation of at least three giant corporations with vast capital to operate large food department stores of sufficient number and capacity to supply the needs of at least eighty per cent of our urban population. In these stores could be purchased any and all articles of food. The organizations would be National in their scope and be under Governmental supervision as a public utility. It is the opinion of some of the most expert merchandisers in this country that such organizations could reduce the average price of food twenty-five per cent and still make a handsome profit on the capital and brains invested.

Let us see how this could be accomplished. The purchasing department would take the place of all middlemen. On account of their great volume, they could go direct to the farmer for their perishable foodstuffs, and either buy outright or contract with him on an acreage basis. (At this point we touch the great fundamental point in our entire agricultural problem—the unsound economic condition of the farmer. Space does not permit of its discussion here. Suffice it to say that a method of acreage contract and advice from these great purveying companies would improve the farmer's condition by reducing the speculative nature of his business.)

On manufactured articles, such as canned goods, etc., these corporations would buy factory output. In this manner they could inspect the product while it was being prepared, they could relieve the manufacturer of all overhead expense for advertising and selling, and secure a price heretofore unknown.

They would take practically the entire output of the meat-packing industry which goes into home consumption; the packers, being relieved of all advertising and selling expense, could afford a great average reduction in the price of their product.

All other food products would be bought in vast quantities. The companies' buyers would be scattered throughout the world. They would be importers and exporters. The price of the tea on your table would represent the cost in Ceylon, transportation, and the reasonable profit of one middleman.

There would be no delays in transportation in normal times, for it is only the little fellow who suffers in this regard to-day. The company that controls the shipment of hundreds of thousands of cars of freight finds that the railways give it prompt and efficient service.

All articles which require some form of cold storage would be bought direct from the farmer and held by these companies in their own plants. The price to the consumer would not be subject to speculation, but would represent the cost, storage charges, wastage, and fair margin of profit.

The retailing would be done along the lines of the most advanced modern methods. Each article would be standardized as far as possible and the stores would be equipped with every convenience. They would have large storage facilities in order that each product could be delivered in full truck-loads; this in itself would effect a great saving. The size of the stores would be determined by the rules of efficiency and economy. It might even be possible to operate them twenty-four hours per day, assembling during the night orders to be delivered early in the morning.

I believe that it will always be necessary to deliver goods to

[1] The author of this article is a large fruit grower in the Hudson River Valley, and his experience allows him to approach the subject from a practical standpoint—THE EDITORS.

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the purchaser. Women have come up through thousands of years from slavery to where they are to-day. They are not going back. They can now pick up a telephone and have a yeast cake delivered to them in ten minutes. Any scheme to educate the consumer to save money at the expense of trouble and inconvenience is bound to fail. They respond quickly, however, to any suggestion that simplifies their operations. A great saving in the cost of delivery could be effected by the elimination of duplicate routes. Those who wish their goods delivered should pay for it, and those who are willing to carry home their purchases should save thereby.

Regarding terms of sale opinions may differ. Personally, I believe that these stores could be operated on a cash basis, modeled after the method of R. H. Macy & Co. Money can be deposited, interest paid thereon, and purchases charged to this credit account. There is no more reason for allowing credit on food than there is on rent, which is never done. Those who demand credit, however, should be charged for the accommodation.

I have attempted to outline but a few of the potentialities of this partial solution. Any merchandiser of broad vision knows it to be sound. To those unfamiliar with merchandising it might be well to cite the wonderful success, from the standpoint of the consumer as well as of the purveyor, of those industries that have applied this principle and eliminated needless middlemen: the oil industry, the tobacco industry, and the drug industry. We should also note the success of all kinds of chain stores, due to buying in large quantities and standardizing retail methods.

These great companies would become the country's largest advertisers, for in this way would they dispose of products in over-supply and keep the public informed as to the food available and the price.

As this is written we are threatened with a shortage in our food supply and prices are being boosted to the sky. Under my solution this could never occur. These companies could accurately gauge the needs of the Nation, and would arrange to have a sufficient supply produced to meet them. They would know at all times the exact amount of food available and its location. (How different from the present moment!)

Under my solution, this vast industry would be placed on a high-class plane; all honest, bright, and intelligent men at present engaged in the business would find employment and a larger opportunity in a broader field. The old social prejudice against the green-grocer would be overcome. Our best-trained young men would be encouraged to enter it, for this field contains the greatest opportunity in this country to-day for intelligent endeavor.

This solution is intensely American, and in perfect accord with the soundest principles of our economic development. It would take a few years to develop it, but a start should be made at once.

Milton-on-Hudson, New York.

JUDGMENT

BY HERMANN HAGEDORN

I will remember in these evil days
That not on man alone the burden lies
To find an answer to the moans that rise
From haggard slopes where Death, demented, strays.
I will remember amid bleak dismays
That there are Eyes beside these human eyes;
Beyond these impulses and agonies,
This dust upflung, the mute and lidless Gaze.

I will remember God, and fear no more.
But sweep the littered chambers of my soul
And bid my stricken comrade, Hope, revive;
And wait with him beside the open door,
Until in their due time, with seal and scroll,
The circuit judges of the Lord arrive.

THE LAST DAYS OF JESUS CHRIST

BY LYMAN ABBOTT

IV—WITH THE CHURCH IN THE COURT-ROOM[1]

"Why, what hath my Lord done?
What makes this rage and spite?
He made the lame to run,
He gave the blind their sight.
Sweet injuries!
Yet they at these
Themselves displease,
And 'gainst him rise."

THE trial of Jesus before the Jewish Sanhedrin is the most important ecclesiastical trial in the history of the race. It is not the only one in which time has reversed the position of the parties. Then Jesus Christ was on trial before the Church. Now the Church is on trial before Jesus Christ.

Jesus had from his first entrance into public life given himself wholly to the service of his fellow-men. For himself he neither refused nor asked anything. Proffered hospitality he always accepted. When none was proffered, he slept with his cloak about him for a covering and the sky above him for a roof. Honors he never sought, and he received with equanimity alike the applause and the execrations of the crowd. His pleasures were of the simplest—boating on the lake, walking with his friends in the fields. He accepted gladly the loyalty of spontaneous disciples, but sought not to make proselytes—neither for himself nor for his doctrines. When the people crowded about him, attracted by his winning personality, he warned them not to follow him unless they were willing to suffer for their loyalty at the hazard of losing property, friends, reputation, life itself. When he told his disciples to take in their missionary journey no money in their purse, he simply prescribed for them his own practice. When he told the rich young ruler to sell all that he

[1] This is the fourth of a series of seven articles to be continued throughout the Lenten season.

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had and give to the poor if he wished to become one of the disciples in immediate attendance on the Master, he proposed the standard which he had made his own. He adapted his service to the needs of the people. Were men hungry, he fed them; sick, he healed them; ignorant, he taught them; discouraged, he heartened them; self-satisfied, he rebuked them; despairing, he forgave them. He was equally ready to minister to the rich and to the poor, to the scholar and to the peasant, to the Jew and to the Gentile, to men and to women, to grown-ups and to little children, to the virtuous and to the vicious. To him no one was outcast. He touched the loathsome leper when he healed him; opened his heart to the wandering lunatic driven out as accursed by God from the habitations of men; and stooped and wrote, we know not what, upon the ground, that he might not look upon the adulterous woman shrinking in fear and shame before him.

And now he was put on trial for his life by the Church of his fathers. Why? What had he done? And who were his accusers?

Historically the Pharisees were the reformers of the second century before Christ. Like the Roman Catholics of a later age, they supplemented the Old Testament with traditions; these, they asserted, had come down from the days of Moses. These traditions, handed down orally from generation to generation, came to be regarded as of equal binding force with the Scriptures. Obedience, not merely to the moral laws contained in the Old Testament, but to a great number of minute ecclesiastical regulations, became to the Pharisees the essence of religion. Despite some pure precepts in their teaching, the characteristic feature of their religion was a pious formalism thinly covering an intensely selfish spirit. Religion tended to become a trade. "Three things," so ran their proverb, "will make thee prosper—prayer, alms, and penitence." The spirit even of their ethics was based on the maxim, "Consider for whom thou dost work and what is thy master who will pay thee thy wages." They fasted and prayed with great regularity and paid tithes of all they possessed, but all was done for hope of reward.

The simple narratives of the Gospel writers do not give us the details of the accusation which the Pharisees brought against their prisoner, but from later Jewish writings [1] and from incidental references in the Gospel we can easily reconstruct the charges preferred against him.

It was charged that he was a preacher of turbulence and faction; that he flattered the poor and inveighed against the rich; that he denounced whole cities, as Capernaum, Bethsaida, Chorazin; that he gathered about him a rabble of publicans, harlots, and drunkards, under a mere pretense of reforming them; that he subverted the laws and institutions of the Mosaic commonwealth, and substituted an unauthorized legislation of his own; that he disregarded not only all distinctions of society, but even those of religion, and commended the idolatrous Samaritan as of greater worth than the holy priest and pious Levite; that he had condemned the solemn sanctions of their holy religion, had sat down to eat with publicans and sinners with unwashed hands, had disregarded the Jewish fasts and the obligations of the Jewish Sabbath, had attended the Jewish feasts with great irregularity or not at all, had declared that God could be worshiped in any other place as well as in his holy temple, had openly and violently interfered with its sacred services by driving away the cattle gathered there for sacrifice, and, above all, that he had been guilty of the most heinous crime known to Jewish law—blasphemy—by asserting of himself that he was the contemporary of Abraham, the Lord of David, the superior of Solomon, the Son, even, of God. That he had been guilty of any inhumanity to man, that he had violated any moral precepts of the Mosaic code or taught anything inconsistent with the spiritual teachings of the great prophets, was not then and never has been since charged against him.

Thus in this trial were put in sharp contrast two conceptions of religion, the humanitarian and the ceremonial—two conceptions which have been in the world ever since Cain made an offering to Jehovah and almost simultaneously slew his brother.

The one conception imagines that God is best pleased by a scrupulous obedience to certain carefully defined regulations and a punctilious observance of certain prescribed rituals. This it is that will save the world from the wrath of God or the gods. The other believes that God is best pleased by a spontaneous life of love, service, and sacrifice. This it is which will save the world from the terrible evils it brings upon itself by its selfishness, its self-seeking, its self-indulgence.

The first conception was held in Old Testament times by priests who put emphasis on the importance of the Levitical code and the sacredness of the Temple sacrifices; in New Testament times by those who insisted on fastings and ablutions, or synagogue services and priestly sacrifices; who would plan the murder of their opponent, but would not enter a pagan court on a holy day; in the Middle Ages by priests who devoted their lives to masses and confessions, and by inquisitors who executed as criminals those who doubted the doctrines or neglected the services of the Church; in the eighteenth century by a Church which preached a "code of ethical laws" to select congregations and left the common people unshepherded and uncared for; in New England by Puritans who made much of understanding foreordination and decrees and of a scrupulous observance of Sabbath regulations, and made money out of selling rum to the heathen and importing slaves from heathendom.

The second conception of religion was held in Old Testament times by prophets who taught that what God required was doing justly, loving mercy, and walking humbly with God; in New Testament times by the Apostle who declared that greatest of all virtues is the love that suffereth long and still is kind; in the Middle Ages by preaching friars who ministered of the truth to the poor of England and by nuns whose lives were unselfishly devoted to ministering to the bodies of the poor; in the eighteenth century by Wesley, who abandoned the ecclesiasticism of his early years for a lifelong itinerant ministry to the neglected and the outcast; in New England by John Eliot and Jonathan Edwards preaching to the Indians.

Jesus did not merely go about doing good. He did not "turn aside to make the weary glad." [1] To make the weary glad was his life mission. This was his method of achieving the world's salvation. In his first recorded sermon in the synagogue at Nazareth he declared this to be the object for which he was sent: "The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the Gospel to the poor; he hath sent me to heal the brokenhearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised, to preach the acceptable year of the Lord." When John in prison, puzzled by the fact that Jesus had seemingly done nothing effective for the emancipation of the Jews, sent his disciples to ask, "Art thou he that should come, or do we look for another?" Jesus sent back the account of his ministry of love as the sole evidence of his Messiahship. "Go," he said, "and show John again those things which ye do hear and see; the blind receive their sight, and the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, and the deaf hear, the dead are raised up and the poor have the Gospel preached to them." And when at the close of his Temple teaching he pictured to his disciples the last judgment, the standard he set up was not scrupulous obedience to regulations, nor punctilious observance of ritual, nor accurate understanding of theological truth, but practical charity. It was those who had given food to the hungry, drink to the thirsty, hospitality to the stranger, clothing to the naked, personal fellowship to the sick and the imprisoned, that were welcomed to the palace of the King.

Love is the only wedding garment needed to furnish the guest for the wedding feast. The kingdom of God is the kingdom of Love. And when the spirit of love animates the children of men, then, and not before, will come on the earth that kingdom for which the Master bids his followers work and pray.

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[1] See Isaac Goldstein's "Jesus of Nazareth" and "Trial of Jesus" by M. Salvador and M. Dupin.

[1] "When the Lord of Love was here,
Happy hearts to him were dear,
Though his heart was sad;
Worn and lowly for our sake,
Yet he turned aside to make
All the weary glad."
—*Stopford A. Brooke.*

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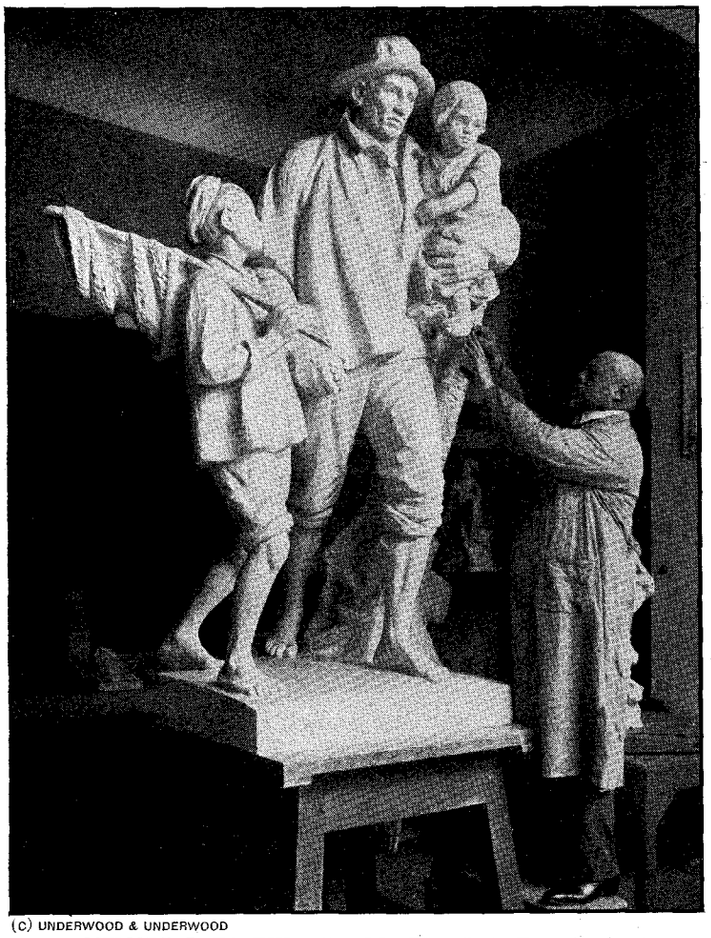
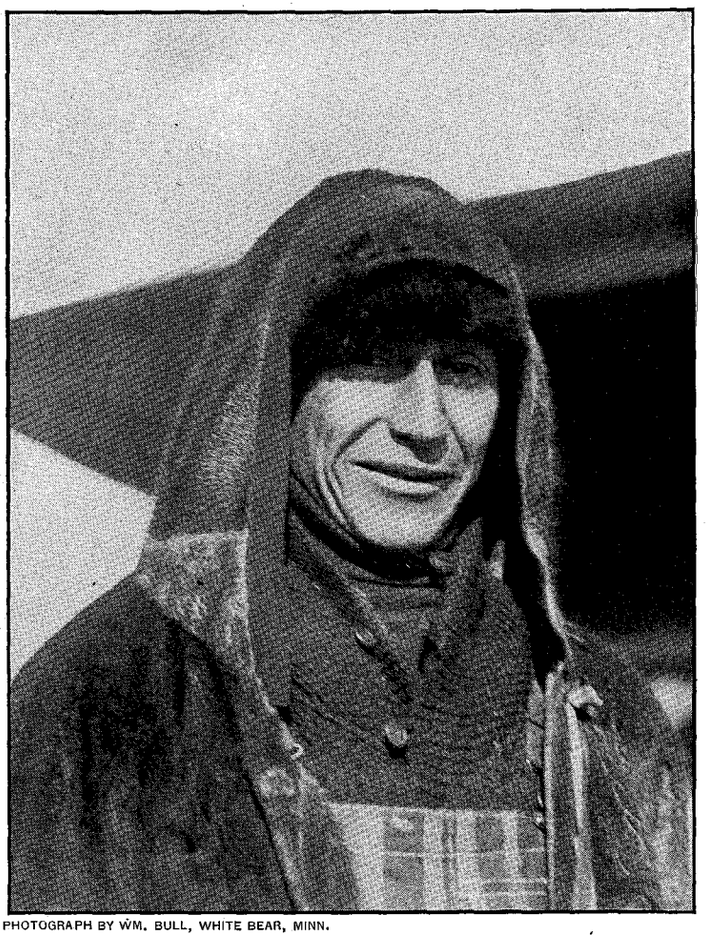
CURRENT EVENTS ILLUSTRATED



(C) UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

A MEMORIAL TO THE CELEBRATED PAINTER, ISRAELS

The statue is to be erected in Israel's native town, Groningen, in Holland. The sculptor, Abraham Hesselink, has represented Israels, whose subjects were largely of the peasant class, as carrying a peasant child, with another by his side



PHOTOGRAPH BY WM. BULL, WHITE BEAR, MINN.

ALBERT CAMPBELL, WINNER OF THE WINNIPEG-ST. PAUL DOG-TEAM RACE

(See editorial pages for comment)

PHOTOGRAPH BY WILLIAM BULL, WHITE BEAR, MINNESOTA

THE WINNIPEG-ST. PAUL DOG-TEAM RACE—ONE OF THE COMPETING TEAMS

This contest has an industrial as well as a sporting interest, for in some parts of the United States the dog is relied upon for traction purposes in winter. See editorial pages for account of this race and comment on the usefulness of dogs as draught animals in Alaska and other sub-Arctic regions

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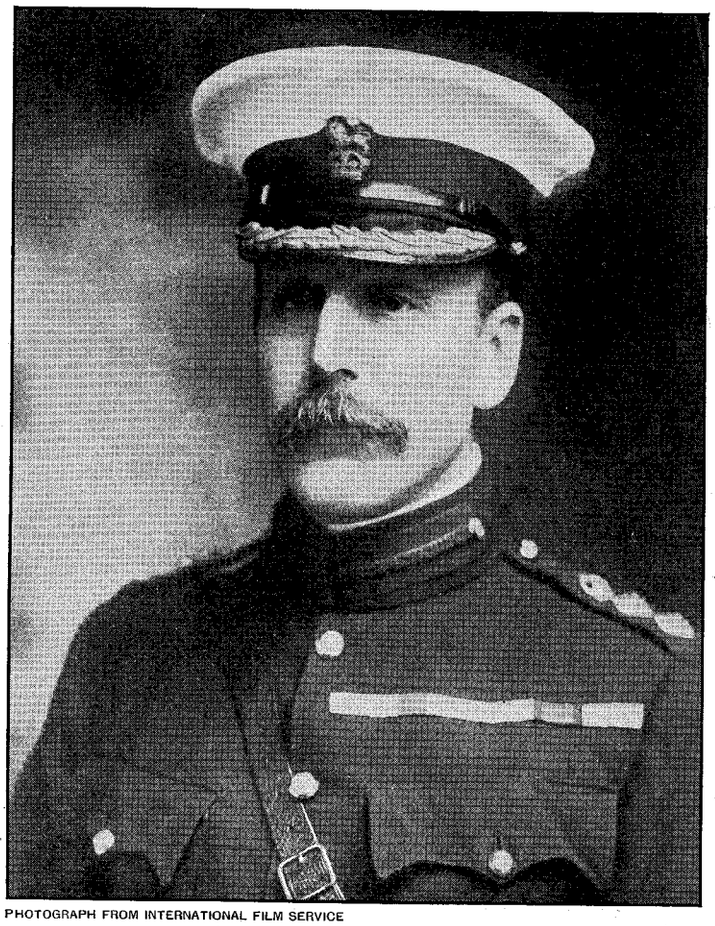
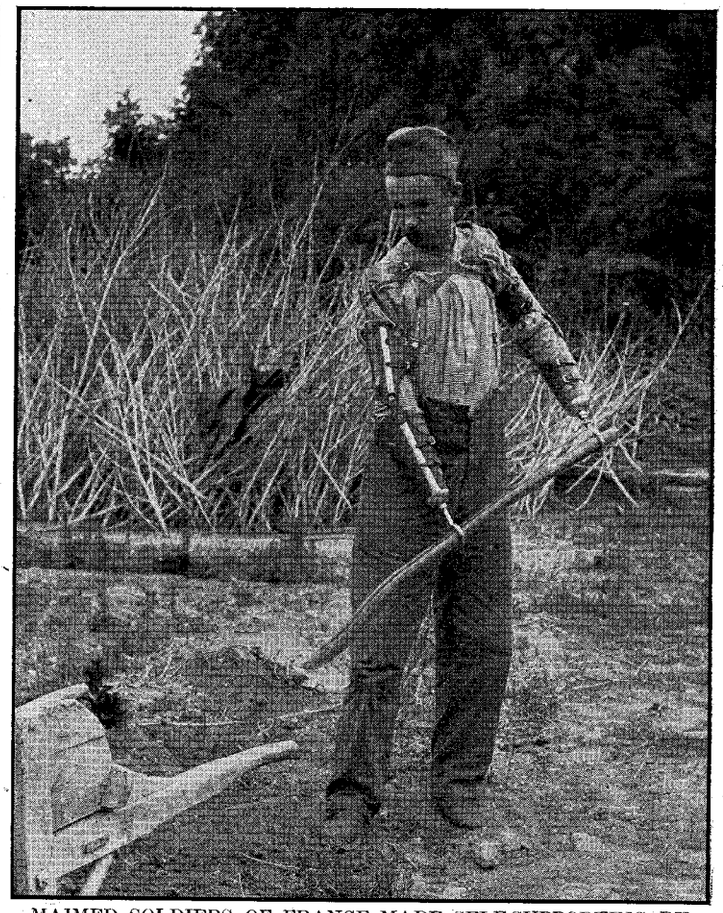


PHOTOGRAPH FROM INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE

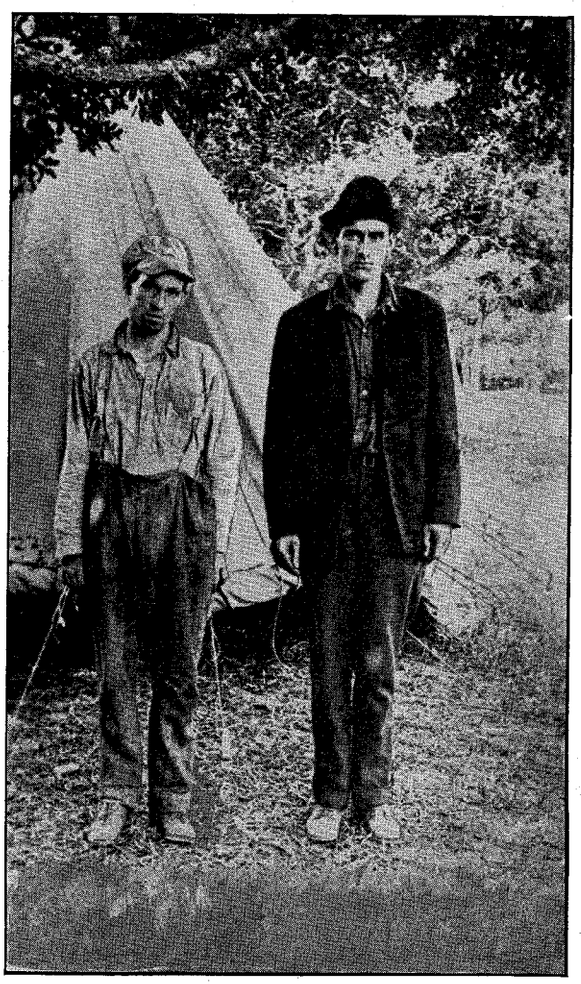
GENERAL FREDERICK S MAUDE, THE VICTOR AT KUT-EL-AMARA

The disaster which General Townshend's army suffered last year, when it was forced to surrender to the Turks, has now been offset by the triumph of General Maude's forces in the capture of the Turkish stronghold. General Maude was born in 1864; he entered the army in 1884, and has won distinction in many capacities during his career in the service



MAIMED SOLDIERS OF FRANCE MADE SELF-SUPPORTING BY MECHANICAL DEVICES

This photograph, representing a soldier-farmer who had lost his arms "made whole" again by the aid of mechanical devices, comes from the "Professional School for the Wounded" at Montpellier in southern France. Many ingenious contrivances have been devised here to assist wounded men to "make good" again, and regular courses of instruction are provided for the pupils. Such activities, as one of the benevolent results of the war, bring hope and encouragement to the public as well as to the actual beneficiaries



A "BEFORE AND AFTER" ARGUMENT FOR MILITARY TRAINING

At the left are two North Carolina youths as they appeared on August 20, 1916, at Camp Glenn, North Carolina, when they entered the service. At the right the same young men are shown as they looked on December 15, 1916, at Camp Stewart, Texas, after less than four months of military training. These pictures are sent to us by a distinguished officer of the United States army. They form a striking "human document"

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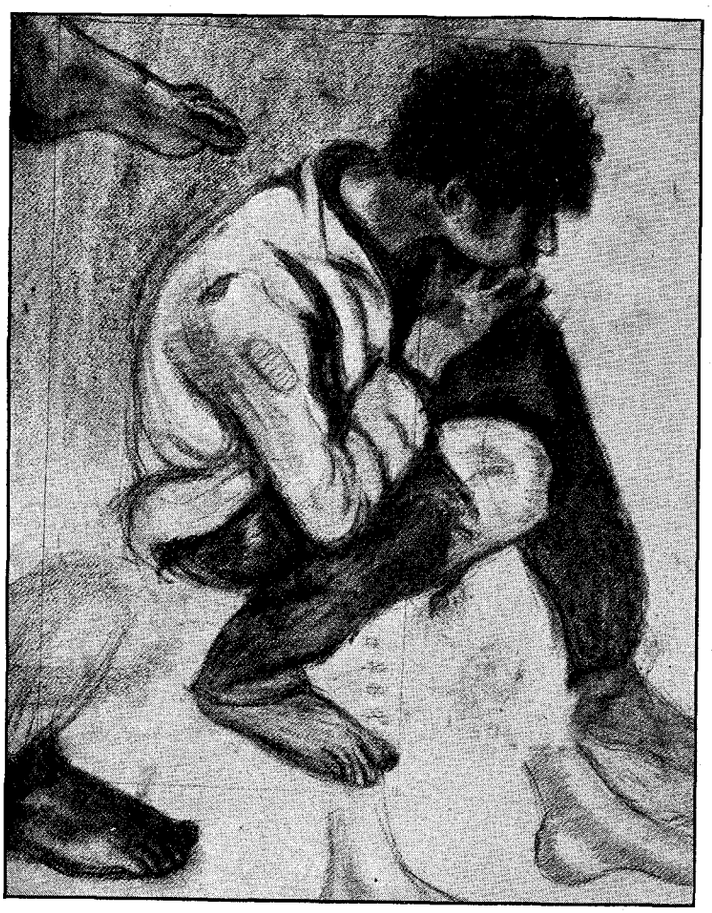
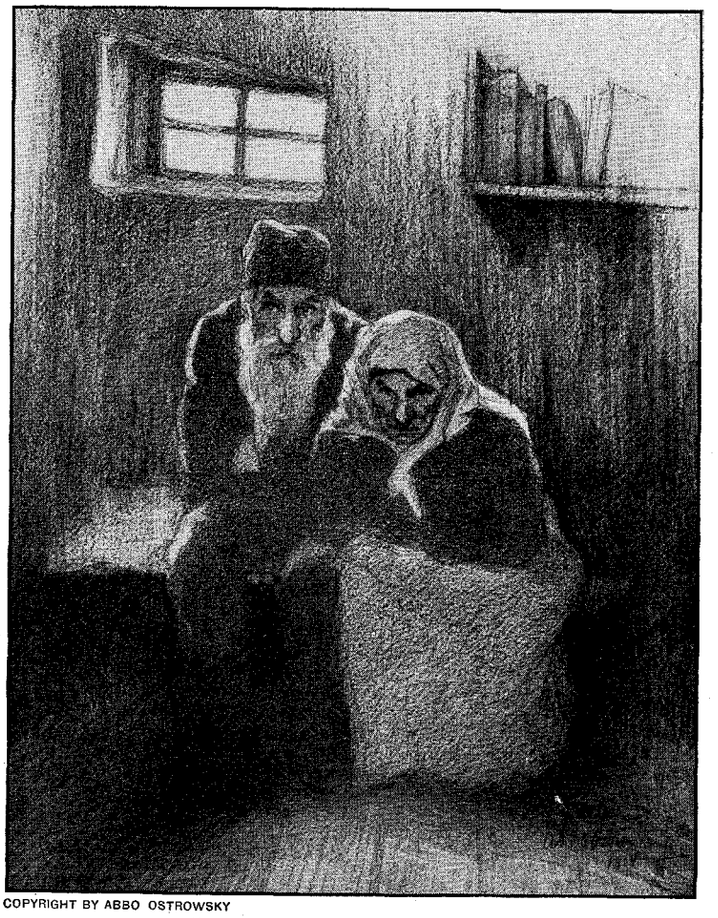


A CHARCOAL STUDY BY ELIAS JACOBY

Jacoby, a boy of eighteen, was born in Russia. He has been in this country only a few months, and has supported himself by sign painting



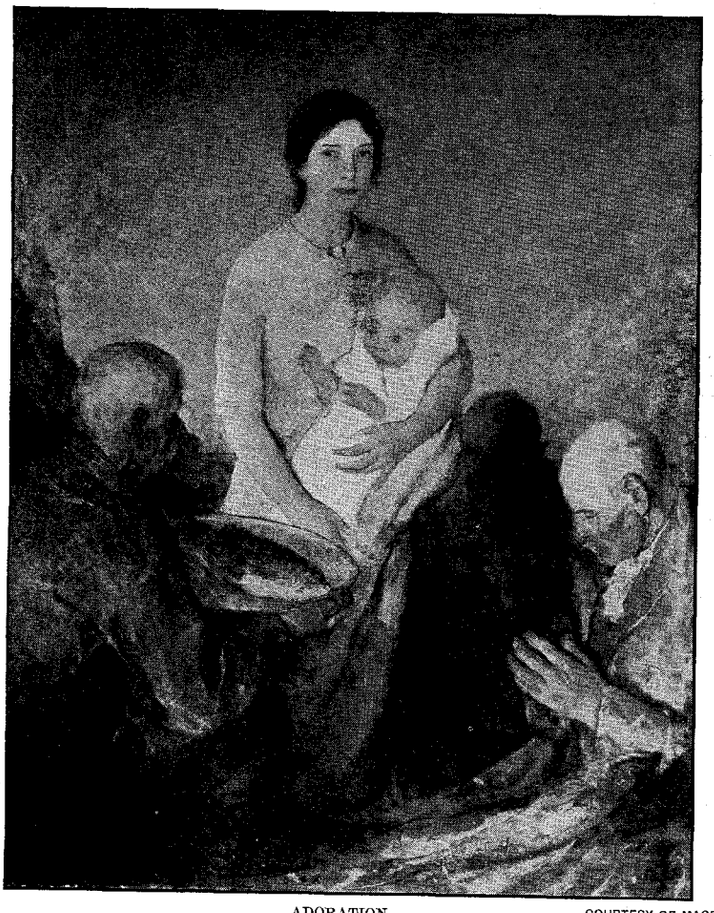
COPYRIGHT BY ABBO OSTROWSKY

"HOW LONG, O LORD, HOW LONG?"

This study of the Jewish immigrant is by Abbo Ostrowsky, instructor of the University Settlement Art Classes. The picture opposite is the work of one of his pupils

THE ART MOVEMENT ON THE EAST SIDE, NEW YORK CITY, AS SEEN IN A RECENT EXHIBITION

(See editorial pages)



ADORATION

COURTESY OF MACBETH GALLERY

FISHERMAN AND DAUGHTER

"Hawthorne's Cape Cod models," says a recent critic, "have universal significance as symbols. Imagination is stimulated through the painter's suggestions of some of the great forces eternally at work in the human heart"

EXAMPLES OF THE WORK OF CHARLES W. HAWTHORNE RECENTLY EXHIBITED IN NEW YORK

(See editorial comment)

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AGE INVADING

BY ALINE KILMER

I shall not run upstairs again,
And oh, the foolish grief I feel!
I must go carefully, or pain
Will thrust me through with its bright steel.

I never thought that I should care
When the first shadow fell on me.
I planned lace caps for my white hair,
And hoped to grow old gracefully.

I thought that when Age came I'd stand
(If Age should really come at all!)
And greet him with extended hand
As my last partner at a ball.

But now, when you with easy grace
Run up ahead or wait for me,
Such bitterness is in my face
I turn my head lest you should see.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD

BY THE MARQUIS OF ABERDEEN AND TEMAIR

There is a section of literature for which we know no adequate name, that is not exactly biography, nor history, nor reminiscence, but a combination of all three, infused with the informality that characterizes talk across the mahogany. Our readers will find this article by Lord Aberdeen a most engaging example of this kind of writing. It throws light upon some historical events which cannot be had from formal historical narrative. American readers need scarcely to be introduced to the author of this article, who is known to them not only because he was once Governor-General of Canada, and therefore was a neighbor of ours, but also because of his own and Lady Aberdeen's activities on behalf of humane enterprises. Haddo House in Aberdeenshire, the residence of the Marquis and Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair, has for many years been the home of liberal thought and the center of philanthropic movements. Indeed, the name of Aberdeen has long been associated with liberalism in England. Lord Aberdeen's grandfather, the fourth Earl of Aberdeen, was a Liberal Prime Minister of England. Reminiscences of the fourth Earl will be included in another article by the Marquis of Aberdeen, which will appear in a later issue of The Outlook.—THE EDITORS.

IT happens from time to time that some well-known figure in public life acquires and retains a sobriquet, usually of a familiar, homely character.

This distinction—for as such it may truly be regarded—is comparatively rare. Thus the names of occupants of the lofty position of President of the United States of America have become known and respected, not only throughout their own vast country, but in the world at large. Yet since the days when the illustrious Lincoln was affectionately spoken of as "Old Abe," only one of his successors (so far as I am aware) has been the recipient of so intimate a surname as "Teddy." So, too, on the other side of the Atlantic; to only a few of the British Prime Ministers of modern times has this kind of designation been applied.

Lord Palmerston, no doubt, in his later years was often spoken of as "Pam;" and more particularly in the pages of "Punch," which has always largely voiced the sentiment of "the man in the street" (of London), and especially of Pall Mall (clubland), he was sometimes alluded to as "dear Old Pam." Disraeli was constantly designated, by friend and foe alike, as "Dizzy," and in Gladstone's later years "the G. O. M" (*i. e.*, the Grand Old Man) became an habitual expression. And in no instance has this kind of style been more completely adopted than in the case of "C-B," when there was the additional advantage of the abbreviation of the somewhat cumbrous name Campbell-Bannerman.

So too in the military area. During the past one hundred years of English history many a general has earned and received fame; but since the time when the Duke of Wellington was always spoken of as "the Duke"—or, as in those days it was more frequently pronounced, "the Dook"—none, so far as I have heard, received throughout the British army what might be called a "pet name" until that of "Bobs" was conferred on the late Lord Roberts.

The significance of this sort of appellation as a tribute consists, of course, in the fact that it is absolutely spontaneous and, so to speak, undesigned. Almost every other kind of public compliment might conceivably be (and doubtless often is) effected, at least in part, through the exercise of some kind of influence, direct or indirect. Not so with this. And, moreover, the sort of sobriquet referred to is almost invariably the outcome, not merely of respect or admiration, but also, on the part of a large portion of the public, of a feeling of liking and attachment.

These prefatory reflections have been prompted by the recollection that the subject of the following brief sketch may certainly be placed in the category of those who have been distinguished in the manner suggested. For throughout the broad Dominion of Canada Sir John Macdonald was habitually spoken of as "John A.," and this by people of all parties. Of course his numerous friends and supporters used the term with an intonation of confidence and admiration. As to opponents, the designation of "Old To-Morrow" was sometimes applied; but this epithet would obviously emanate from critics, who are encountered by every person who takes an active part in affairs.[1]

I made acquaintance with Sir John Macdonald at Ottawa, in the year 1890. I was there as a passing visitor, with no idea, at least in my own mind, that I would some years later be called upon to occupy the position of Governor-General of Canada; but I had the honor of being entertained at a luncheon given either by the Cabinet as a whole or by one or two of its members who invited their colleagues. At any rate, I was seated next to Sir John, who was then Prime Minister of Canada, which exalted position he occupied during nineteen years of his arduously active life. At the time of which I am speaking he had reached the age of seventy-five, but he might certainly have been taken for a younger man. And his vivacity was still in full force; also the sense of fun which was one of his marked characteristics, for I remember that before we had been at the table two minutes he began to banter one of his colleagues regarding an imaginary episode which had appeared in the newspapers.

In a touching Introduction to the biography of Sir John, his widow, the Baroness Macdonald, speaks of him as a man naturally reticent; and his able biographer, Mr. Joseph Pope, also speaks of him as essentially reserved.

From this it must be deduced that he possessed the art or gift of giving the impression in ordinary intercourse that he was quite unhampered by any needless reserve or stiffness. Thus on the occasion above mentioned he spoke to me with every appearance of frankness; for instance, when he quoted a remark—not favorable—made to him by Lord Beaconsfield concerning a statesman who had been one of his (Lord Beaconsfield's) Cabinet colleagues. This allusion to Lord Beaconsfield (Disraeli) naturally reminds one that it was often

[1] Curiously enough, in some appreciative and graceful lines which appeared in "Punch" at the time of Sir John's death the above-mentioned designation is adopted in a favorable sense; for the lines conclude thus:

"Nay,
Canada's 'Old To-Morrow' lives to-day
In unforgetting hearts, and nothing fears
The long to-morrow of the coming years."

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remarked that there was considerable resemblance between him and Sir John Macdonald. My own impression, however, is that this was more imaginary than real, and was suggested largely because of a likeness in methods of policy, etc. At any rate, the resemblance was only superficial, for Lord Beaconsfield habitually wore an air of solemnity, even of mystery, whereas Sir John, although he could assume a Sphinx-like expression, would in the main give an observer the impression that the whimsical aspect of things could be evoked at any moment. This readiness for pleasantry is of course a great advantage to a leader of men. There is an absurd little tale, probably mythical, but yet typical, regarding the late Mr. Edward Blake, who was for many years the able and highly esteemed leader of the Liberal Parliamentary party in Canada. The story runs that one of his friends remarked to him that it would be a good thing if he could manifest a little more easy-going geniality with his friends and political supporters. Mr. Blake inquired as to exactly what was meant.

"Well, for instance," replied his friend, "if on a cold, dull afternoon like this some one should meet Sir John Macdonald and remark that there was a likelihood of snow, Sir John would probably reply by some little joke, such as, 'It'sno matter."

"Well," said Mr. Blake, "I shall try to improve." And, sure enough, when soon afterwards he was leaving the building, an acquaintance met him and remarked, "I am afraid we are to have snow;" to which Mr. Blake replied, "It is of no consequence"!

The two greatest achievements with which Sir John Macdonald was associated were the confederation of the provinces of Canada and the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is not claimed for Sir John that he was in a literal sense the "Father of Confederation." This title, if allotted to any one individual, might probably be bestowed on the late Sir Alexander Galt, but undoubtedly Sir John Macdonald took the lead in the elaborate and difficult negotiations and adjustments which were necessary in carrying out a scheme of great complexity; and that he was enabled to do so was largely due to the fact that he was profoundly influenced by an absolutely sincere and strong conviction as to the far-reaching benefits to be derived for Canada and for the British Empire as a whole by the attainment of this object. Unquestionably the purpose and predictions of Sir John Macdonald and the able Canadian statesmen who were associated with him have been fully justified by results.

As to the Canadian Pacific Railway, this far-reaching and vast enterprise had been promulgated before it was actually taken up by the Canadian Government; but of this great achievement also it may justly be said that Sir John Macdonald was a chief factor in its inception, and in this case also the favorable predictions, not only as to the value of the work from a British Imperial point of view, but also as to its commercial soundness, have been amply verified.

No sketch, however brief, of Sir John Macdonald would be complete without allusion to an episode which occurred toward the end of his life, and which evoked an utterance which became historic. In estimating this it is necessary to bear in mind some of the preceding events. Toward the latter part of the nineteenth century a movement was promoted in Canada toward closer commercial relations with the United States. This policy was advocated chiefly by the Liberal party of that time, and it became the subject of an acute controversy, chiefly on the point as to whether unrestricted reciprocity or "commercial union" would ultimately result in organic union—or, as this came to be designated, the "annexation" of Canada to the United States. The advocacy of extended reciprocity with the United States gained more prominence than might otherwise have been the case through the support which it received from Professor Goldwin Smith, who, having made a reputation at the University of Oxford, settled at Toronto. Mr. Smith went very far in his support of unrestricted reciprocity, though it is probable that he would not have admitted that he had in view the complete absorption of Canada in the United States. However, the idea was increasingly fostered that the supporters of reciprocity were tending toward disloyalty to the British connection, and this view was strengthened by the surreptitious acquisition and publication of a memorandum composed by a Toronto gentleman of some literary attainment and a strong Liberal, in which he advocated views of a very advanced character. It thus happened that the Liberal party as a whole were represented as indorsing these views. Shortly afterward, namely, at the beginning of the year 1891, a general election took place in Canada. Sir John Macdonald issued a long and vigorous election address containing a sentence which was probably one of the most telling and skillful utterances ever used in any political election. The words were as follows:

"As for myself, my course is clear: a British subject I was born—a British subject I will die."

The effect was electrical, and it instantly traversed the Dominion of Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast with inflammable force; and not only in Canada, for I well remember the stirring effect which it produced in Great Britain. Of course the impression was immediately created or confirmed that the Liberal party in Canada had become gravely compromised in regard to loyalty to the British sovereignty and the British connection, but there can be little doubt that this idea was unfounded and imaginary. Most of the leaders of the Liberal party disclaimed any such imputation; and that this disclaimer was just was well illustrated by the fact that when Sir Wilfrid Laurier became Premier of Canada, in the year 1896, one of his first acts was to propose and carry through an arrangement for preferential treatment by Canada in favor of goods imported from Great Britain. (A similar plan had previously been devised by Sir John Macdonald.)

But happily there is no need to revive the controversy as to the consequences or effect of reciprocity proposals, for two facts stand out clearly: First, the attitude of Canada as a whole is entirely in favor of the existing connection with the motherland—this being, of course, the result of the judicious extension by Great Britain of autonomy to Canada in the past. Secondly, there is the auspicious fact that the relations between Canada and the United States have steadily become more and more favorable and friendly; and, quite apart from any commercial arrangements, there has truly been a practical spontaneous reciprocity, on the one hand, in the influx of a very large number of Canadians into the United States, where it may be hoped that they have uniformly proved to be a desirable addition to the community; and, on the other hand, there has been a very considerable migration of United States citizens, especially from among the farmers of the Northwestern States, into the neighboring country, where certainly they have shown that they can become excellent Canadians.

The death of Sir John Macdonald evoked many eloquent and striking tributes, not only from his friends, but on the part of many to whom he had been strongly opposed in politics; and I conclude these jottings by two quotations, the first being the concluding portion of a truly noble speech by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the leader of the Liberal party in Canada, and the other from a discourse by Lord Rosebery:

"To-day we deplore the loss of him who, we all unite in saying, was the foremost Canadian of his time, and who filled the largest place in Canadian history. . . . Before the grave of him who, above all, was the Father of Confederation, let not grief be barren grief; but let grief be complete with the resolution, the determination, that the work in which Liberals and Conservatives, in which Brown and Macdonald united, shall not perish, but that, though united Canada may be deprived of the services of her greatest men, still Canada shall and will live."

The speech of Lord Rosebery was delivered on the occasion of the dedication of a bust of Sir John Macdonald in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral—a speech which was surely a gem of oratory for such an occasion:

"This standard, so richly studded, imposes on us, the survivors, a solemn obligation. It would be nothing were it the mere symbol of violence and rapine, or even of conquest. It is what it is because it represents everywhere peace and civilization and commerce, the negation of narrowness, and the gospel of humanity. Let us then to-day, by the shrine of this signal statesman, once more remember our responsibility and renew the resolution that, come what may, we will not flinch or fail under it."

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WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY

BY J. MADISON GATHANY, A.M.
HOPE STREET HIGH SCHOOL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Based on The Outlook of March 7, 1917

Each week an Outline Study of Current History based on the preceding number of The Outlook will be printed for the benefit of current events classes, debating clubs, teachers of history and of English, and the like, and for use in the home and by such individual readers as may desire suggestions in the serious study of current history.—THE EDITORS.

I—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A. Topic: 1. The Submarine Warfare.
2. War with Germany.
Reference: Page 397; Editorial, pages 402, 403.
Questions:

1. Give the facts about the destruction of the Laconia. Is its destruction serious enough to be considered an "overt act"? 2. The Outlook says it was a "murderous act." Is it sensible and reasonable ever to consider a *nation* a murderer? If so, how can such a murder case be tried? Who is to sit as jury? Who judge? What the punishment? 3. Is or is not The Outlook going too far when it says "we are already virtually in a state of war with Germany"? 4. What constitutes war? Who, and who *only*, in the United States has the right to declare war? 5. Discuss the advisability of a National advisory referendum before having war declared on any nation by America. 6. For what reasons is war between Germany and the United States imminent? Are those given by The Outlook satisfactory? Pacifists say that our jingoes and our militarists are responsible for "our state of war with Germany." Discuss both views. 7. If, as The Outlook says, "nothing has been gained in two years" by our dealings with Germany, would it not have been better had the United States declared war on Germany when the Lusitania was sunk? 8. Some say America is fairly well prepared for war. The Outlook says we are "almost wholly unprepared." What and on which side are the facts? 9. What further ought this country to do?

B. Topic: The Colombian Treaty.
Reference: Editorial, page 404.
Questions:

1. Explain why the proposed treaty with Colombia was drawn up. Is it primarily a *party* matter? What are its terms? 2. What reasons have you for considering or not considering the secession of Panama from Colombia an "ineffaceable blot of honor" on the Roosevelt administration? 3. Many millions of American public money are thrown away on "pork" each year; do or do you not advocate the spending of fifteen millions on good will? (The securing of Colombia's good will.) 4. Do we owe Colombia nothing? Is she indebted to us?

II—NATIONAL AFFAIRS

A. Topic: A Budget System.
Reference: Editorial, pages 403, 404.
Questions:

1. What is a budget system? How is it determined? Did the United States Government ever use such a system? 2. What effect would a National budget system have upon legislation in Congress? 3. Make out a list of the benefits a budget system would effect. 4. For what reasons does our Congress not have a budget system? 5. Describe the present method of conducting our National finances? 6. Discuss The Outlook's statement, "The *only* [italics mine] way in which Government finances can be managed in a businesslike way is by the establishment of a budget system." Mr. McAdoo speaks of "a budgetary *or other fiscal plan*." 7. Do you believe in a National budget system? If so, who would you have prepare it? Who make up the budget? How would you have it passed upon and put into operation?

B. Topic: On the "Verge of War."
Reference: Editorial Correspondence, pages 406–408.
Questions:

1. What is your *personal* view of the way our National legislative body has conducted business during the past thirty months? 2. Give a résumé of what to you seems to be Mr. Abbott's view. 3. If Congress during the time mentioned has not exhibited thorough Americanism, who is to blame? 4. How many reasons can you give for agreeing or disagreeing with Mr. Abbott as to leadership in Congress? 5. What are the things you would like to have President Wilson state as America's domestic and foreign policy? Have we a National policy? Discuss. 6. What is your opinion of the theory of government which says that those "in authority must never act until they 'hear from the country'"? 7. What does Mr. Abbott say about citizens in a democracy letting their opinion be known to those who represent them? Discuss whether or not he is right.

C. Topic: The Theater and Education.
Reference: Pages 411–413.
Questions:

1. What is a municipal theater? Do you think there should be one in every city, say of 100,000 inhabitants or more? Reasons? 2. Outline the management of such a theater. 3. If the theater is "one of the most vitally important means of education," as Mrs. Belmont says, why are so many opposed to theater-going? Do you think it is so educationally important as does Mrs. Belmont? 4. For what reasons is the drama as a profession undergoing a critical test? 5. Discuss the function and the influence of moving-picture theaters. Are they too much and too frequently patronized? 6. What is *helpful* recreation? Discuss the problem of providing it?

III—PROPOSITIONS FOR DISCUSSION

(These propositions are suggested directly or indirectly by the subject-matter of The Outlook, but not discussed in it.)

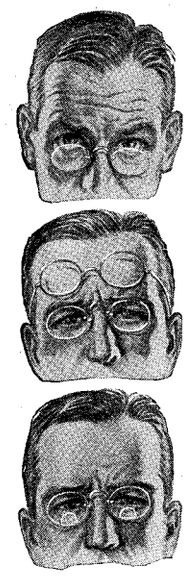
1. History shows that the present stage of civilization has been brought about largely by means of war. 2. Amusements contribute more to decay than to education. 3. Every man's judgment is vitiated by hope. 4. No nation to-day possesses pacific intentions. 5. No nation ever enjoys the reputation for fair play.

IV—VOCABULARY BUILDING

(Define accurately the following words and expressions, all of which are found in The Outlook for March 7, 1917.)

Repudiation, condone, palliative, insurance, National budget, ratification, precedents, despots, sinister, transit, debate, oratory, leadership, acrimonious, vacillation, theater, classics, tradition, "highbrow," tolerant, amateur, maudlin, twaddle, mimics, environment, faculty.

How Old Are Your Eyes?



Glasses like those pictured above make your eyes look old.

Besides, what a nuisance it is to peer over the top of your reading glasses—or remove them entirely—every time you look at distant objects. Fussing with two pairs is still more inconvenient. And the old-fashioned bifocals, with the seam or hump, are so unsightly and age-revealing.

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Write for booklet: "Eyesight Efficiency." Please give (if possible) name of your oculist, optometrist or optician.

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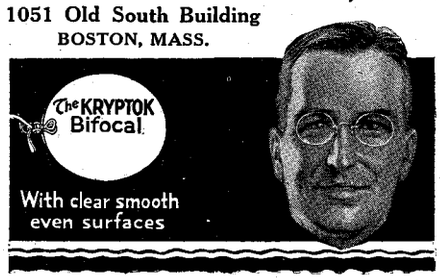

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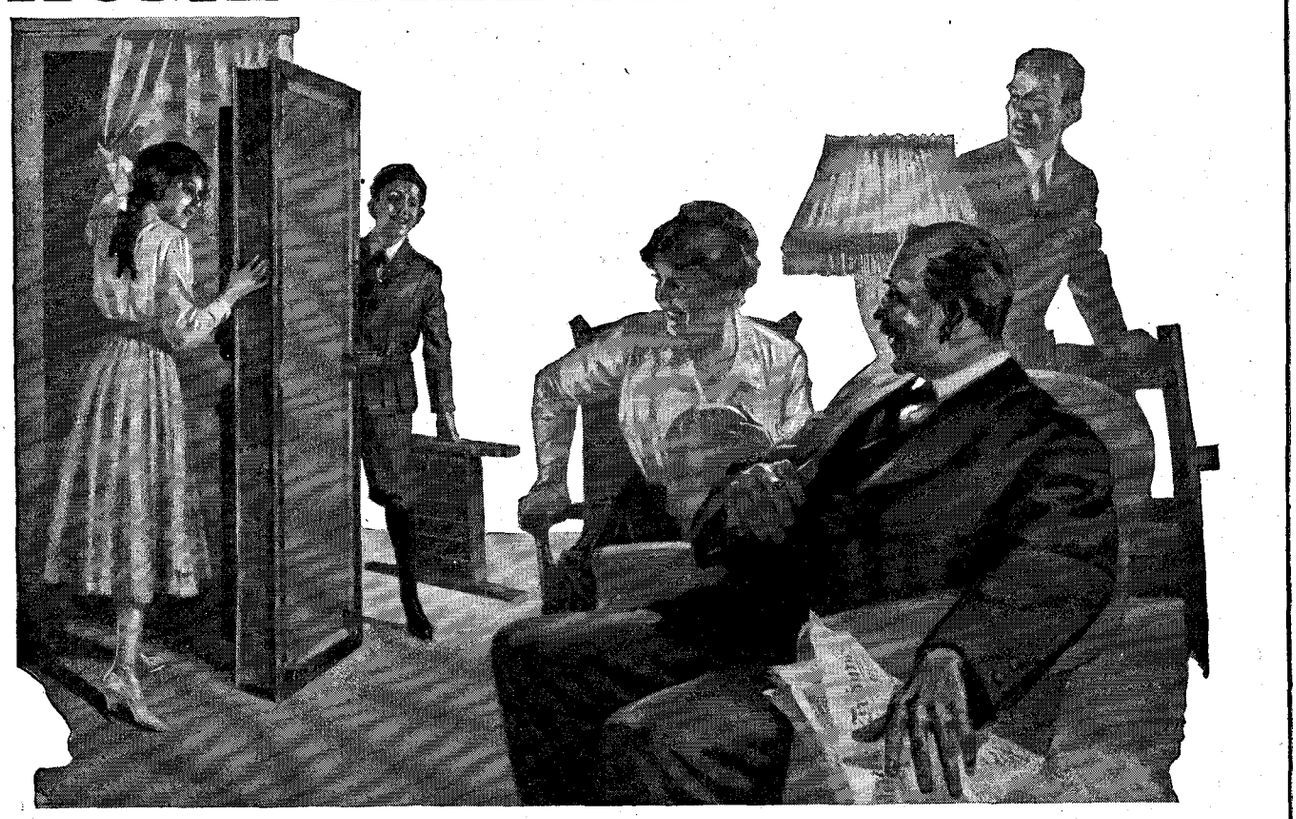
BRUNSWICK
HOME BILLIARD TABLES



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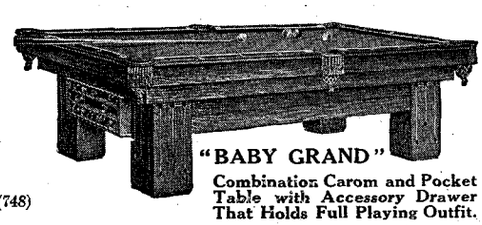

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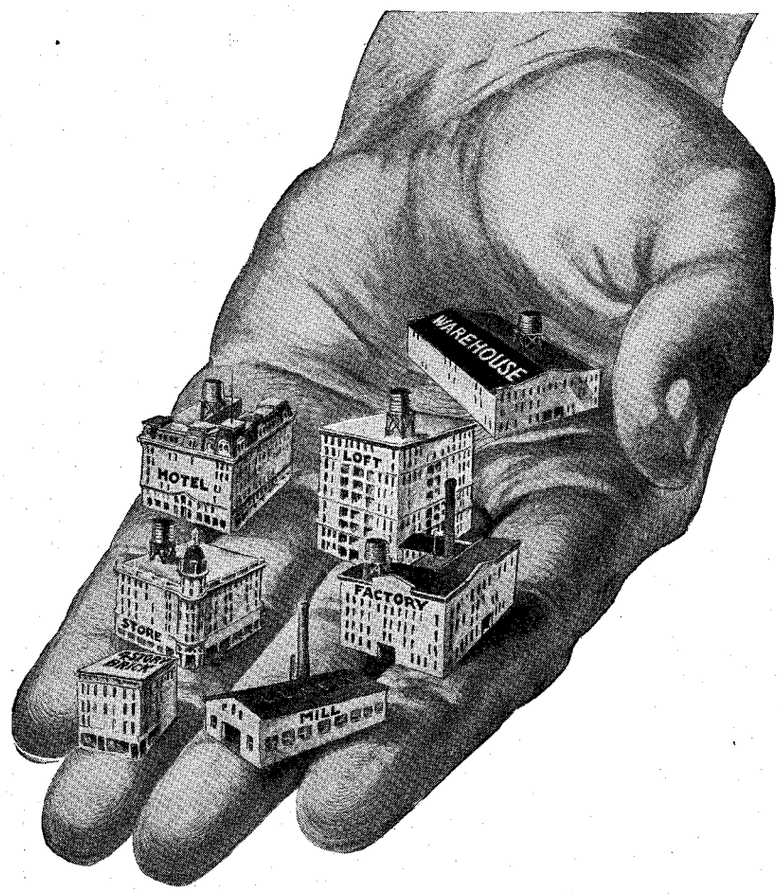

WHICH?

NO two of these buildings are alike. Some are large, some small; some are fireproof, some are not.

Which of them will burn down?

Which of them pay high insurance?

You cannot tell from the outside. You have to go inside and look up at the ceilings. You have to look for the evidence of automatic-sprinkler protection.

Do you think because your business is in a small building it does not need such protection? Don't make that mistake; a fire generally hits small businesses harder than big ones.

Do you think because your business is housed in a fireproof building that it is safe from interruption by fire?

Don't make that mistake.

Scientists find that the contents will usually burn more fiercely because held in suspension by the grill-like nature of steel and concrete buildings.

And your insurance rates prove it.

Grinnell Automatic Sprinklers in a non-fireproof building will give you a lower rate on the contents than you can get in a fireproof building with the contents not so protected.

And the saving in insurance in a few years will go far towards paying the cost of your Grinnell installation.

Perhaps you wonder why the Grinnell Sprinkler System makes such a tremendous difference in your insurance rate; perhaps you think it only "sprinkles."

If you saw a Grinnell-head in action you would be surprised.

The heavy spray, which comes spurting down over an area of one hundred square feet on the fire, is no "sprinkle"—it is a "downpour," and half the time it puts out the fire all by itself before human beings can get into the game at all.

And it prevents water-damage by putting the water where it is needed, instead of deluging the whole place like the city fire department has to do sometimes.

Fires are not what you are afraid of, but the "fires-that-spread." Those get beyond control, demoralize the plant, break a link in the chain of production and perhaps destroy the whole establishment. Well, a sprinkler system keeps the baby-fires from ever being the spreading kind! It takes the fear of fire entirely off your mind.

Now, sit back a moment and figure up frankly, and not too optimistically, what you would be up against if you had a fire serious enough to cause suspension of work. Think of this: it is a serious matter today, with the competition in the labor market what it is, to lose a whole *productive* organization because of a few weeks' shutdown.

Think, also, of the customers you would lose; the orders delayed or unfilled; the idle salesmen; the payroll in part, at least, going on; the general havoc and mess! You know insurance doesn't cover that!

Then figure what it is worth to be safe against interruption of business, as the owners of Grinnell-protected buildings are!

You can very easily find out if sprinklers are for you. Write for the Grinnell Information Blank, have your bookkeeper fill it out, and send it back. With the answers to the question in hand, we can tell you very quickly whether you have a sprinkler proposition or not.

Don't theorize! Get the figures. Write—now—to the General Fire Extinguisher Company, 289 West Exchange Street, Providence, R. I.

THE READER'S VIEW

PATRIOTIC SONGS

I was much interested in the incident you report in your issue of February 14, where it is stated that the New York Symphony Orchestra began its concert by playing "America." It recalled to my mind what happened in the Metropolitan Opera House on January 22, 1916, when the "Meistersinger" was being sung. At the beginning of the third act the orchestra suddenly started up "Deutschland, Deutschland über Alles, über Alles in der Welt," and the whole audience sprang to its feet and sang the whole song from memory, showing how overwhelmingly German the audience was. Immediately thereafter the orchestra started "The Star-Spangled Banner," and again the audience rose, and, strange to say, many were able to sing this too.

As regards the incident you report, you of course know as well as I that the melody to which we sing "My Country, 'tis of Thee" is an international melody, used in this country, in Great Britain, and Germany. The audience *thought* "My Country, 'tis of Thee;" the German and Austrian members of the orchestra, in all probability, thought—

"*Heil Dir im Siegerkranz,*
Herrscher des Vaterlands,
Heil Kaiser, Dir," etc.

If Mr. Damrosch had wished to do something really patriotic, and unmistakably so, he should have had the orchestra play "The Star-Spangled Banner."

PAUL DE SCHWEINITZ.

Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

[As a matter of fact, there was not a particle of doubt as to what was meant by the action of the orchestra on the occasion of the Symphony concert. It was unmistakably not "Heil Dir im Siegerkranz," nor "God Save the King," but was "My Country, 'tis of Thee." By the way, "The Star-Spangled Banner" is not an American air. It is the old English song "To Anacreon in Heaven"—the song of a convivial club of amateur and professional musicians of the latter part of the eighteenth century in London. The only popular patriotic song that we have of National origin which everybody recognizes and applauds and enjoys we have absorbed from those who fought for the Lost Cause. If everybody voted as his heart dictated without regard to logic or tradition, the vote of the people on the question as to what our National air should be would be very nearly unanimous for "Dixie."—THE EDITORS.]

THE FOOD PROBLEM: WASTE IN HOTELS

Who has not been impressed with the fact that in the great hotels food ordered to the tables of the wealthy is seldom half consumed, much of it never taken from the "service dish" to the plate of the guest? Yet all of this food, once inside the dining-room, is, on removal, treated as so much scrap, loses its value as food, and is sold in bulk for its relatively slight value for by-products.

This statement is not true of the smaller hotels, many of which allow their employees to procure their own meals from what they choose to save.

But in the five or six of our largest hotels the patronage is willing to pay for extravagant service and would not tolerate any

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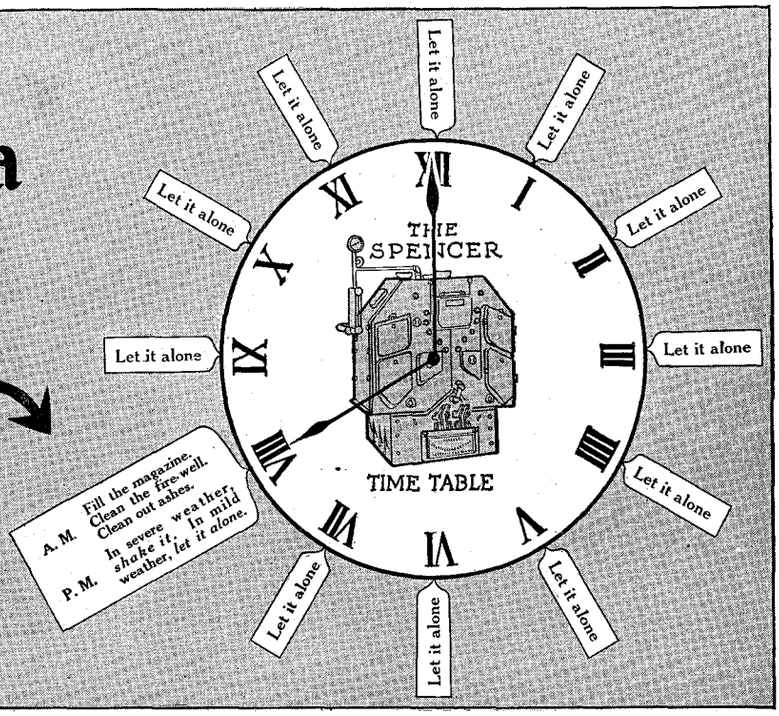
How to tend a Spencer Heater

Let it Alone!


Let it alone
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THE SPENCER
TIME TABLE
A. M. Fill the magazine. Clean the fire well. Clean out ashes.
P. M. In severe weather, shake it. In mild weather, let it alone.

THERE is only one heater built for steam, vapor, or hot water that *runs best when tended least.*

It is the SPENCER SUPER-STANDARD HEATER.

For real Automatic Action is one of the features that makes the Spencer *super-standard.* Because of that, it takes entire care of itself, except for two calls a day. (*See diagram below*).

In the morning, shake it, clean it, fill the magazine. In the evening, give it a slight shake, with no more coal unless the weather is very cold. *Forget it for the rest of the day.*

Spencer Super-Standard Heaters

Steam Vapor Hot Water

For the Spencer is made to stay alone all day. If tempted to poke it occasionally (as is necessary with all other boilers), *Don't.* A Spencer is like a thoroughbred horse, not to be worried.

Because of that automatic action, you don't need a special fireman. *In a big building*, the janitor or porter is enough, and he can do a full day's work on his other duties. *In a residence*, a few minutes in the morning and at night are all a Spencer needs, whether by man or maid.

The Spencer is so constructed that if the simple instructions we furnish are exactly followed, it will give the highest efficiency with the smallest attention.

But that automatic labor-saving action is *only one* of its super-standard points.

The OTHERS are:

(1.) Saves Greatly in Coal Cost. The Spencer is especially built to burn a very small, low-priced coal, costing normally from one-third to one-half less than the large domestic sizes required for the ordinary heater. It burns this small coal with perfect efficiency, and no more tons than the ordinary heater burns of the usual costly coal.

The low-priced coal usable in a Spencer may be No. 1 Buckwheat or Pea, in the East; Semi-Anthracite or Lignite in the West; Buckwheat and Pea-Coke anywhere.

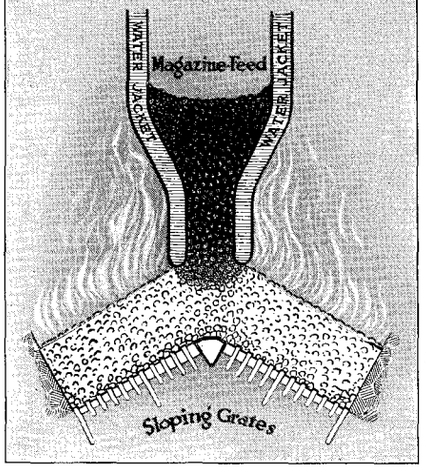
(2.) Pays for Itself Quickly. The Spencer in a few years pays its own entire cost by its large savings in coal bills.

(3.) Perfectly Even Heat. The exact automatic action produces an unvarying temperature, at the degree you want, day and night. No over-heat or shivering chill.

(4.) Adds to Property Value. A Spencer, for the above reasons, and because it *doesn't break down*, makes a building better for selling or renting.

Write for the interesting Spencer Booklet describing the construction and giving the pictures. Take it to your architect and heating contractor for consultation.

Diagram of the Spencer Coal-Action.



This Diagram shows the Magazine which feeds the coal all day, and the Sloping Grates which distribute the coal at even depth, keeping it all afire all the time, with no waste.

THE SPENCER HEATER COMPANY

300 Board of Trade Bldg., Scranton, Pa.

BRANCHES: New York, 101 Park Ave.; *Chicago*, Railway Exchange; *Philadelphia*, Otis Building; *Boston*, 136 Federal St.; *St. Louis*, Syndicate Trust Building; *Detroit*, Ford Building; *Buffalo*, 1377 Main St.; *Denver*, 230 Fifteenth St.; *Minneapolis*, Plymouth Building; *Des Moines*, Observatory Building.

CANADIAN SALES REPRESENTATIVES: *Winnipeg*, The Waldon Co., Main and Portage Ave.; *Toronto*, The Waldon Co., 68 Adelaide St., East.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

Spencer Heater Co., 300 Board of Trade Building, Scranton, Pa.

Send me the Spencer Booklet.

Name .....

Address .....

My heating contractor is .....

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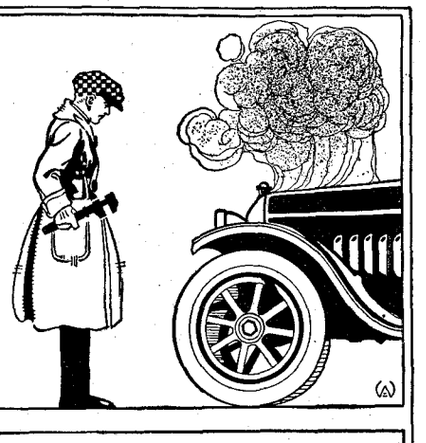
80% of Engine Trouble Due to CARBON



You Can Take Hills on High Without a Knock

if you will keep your motor free from carbon. That knocking in your engine—the difficulty you have climbing hills—poor pick-up—lack of power—noisy motor—are all caused by carbon. Clean it out with

JOHNSON'S CARBON REMOVER

and your engine will run like it did the first 500 miles—quietly and full of "pep". And your gasoline consumption will drop from 12% to 25%.

You Can Do It Yourself

For 25c—five minutes time—and no labor you, yourself, can remove all carbon deposits. Simply pour an ounce of Johnson's Carbon Remover into each cylinder—wait from two to twelve hours—then drive your car 10 or 15 miles.

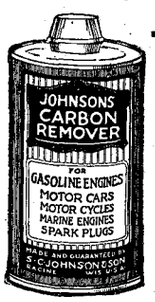
A Harmless Liquid

Johnson's Guaranteed Carbon Remover is a harmless liquid. It contains no acids and does not affect lubrication or interfere with the oil in the crank case. Has no action on any metal.

Use It Every 1000 Miles

If you will use Johnson's Carbon Remover at regular intervals giving carbon no chance to accumulate, you will automatically eliminate most valve trouble and your engine will always be at its highest efficiency.

Most dealers handle Johnson's Carbon Remover. If yours cannot supply it—use attached order coupon.



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S. C. JOHNSON & SON, Dept. OT, Racine, Wis.

I enclose $1.00 for which please send me by prepaid express enough Johnson's Guaranteed Carbon Remover to thoroughly clean an ordinary four-cylinder motor four times.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

CITY & STATE.....

MY DEALER IS.....

The Reader's View (Continued)

evidence of economy in the size of its "portions," nor would it be feasible to save waste by providing food for employees.

So impressed was I by this that I determined to investigate, and, if possible, start a movement to make available to those sorely in need this obvious wholesale waste.

Through proper introductions, I was able to visit the underground Waldorf Astoria and to interview the great "Oscar," who frankly admitted that the waste not only existed but was a necessity, and that as for allowing his employees to make use of any of it, such attempt on their part would mean "instant discharge."

Having reason to believe that the undoubted difficulties in the way of putting my plan into practical use, were not insurmountable, I put my plan before the Hotel Association of New York City, and received a courteous agreement from President Thomas D. Green to give my letter the consideration of the House Committee. A later letter advised me that said committee was considering the proposition.

My plan, which need not be here given in detail, provided for the introduction of a new employee into the "pantry," whose duty should be to rescue certain kinds of food, by use of oiled paper and hampers, and the organization of a distributing service as an independent factor, which should receive from the hotel once daily the hamper into which the food had been carefully packed. These hampers could then be taken to the particular charitable organization that might have been designated by the hotel, or to one approved by the directors of the distributing service, or, if support of the plan were sufficient, could be taken to a central kitchen, recooked, and so distributed at a nominal price throughout the city.

None but practical and public-spirited hotel men can "put through" this new idea with its real difficulties, but where the need is so tragically apparent in these days it seems that some way must be found, that some way can and will be found to save actual suffering with what is now a needless waste.

J. Clifford Woodhull.

Summit, New Jersey.

BEN FRANKLIN AND DAYLIGHT SAVING

After reading your interesting and, to me, illuminating editorial "Daylight Saving," in this week's Outlook, last night I picked up the autobiography of that "eminent author of almanacs," Benjamin Franklin, which I have been reading lately with increasing wonder and amazement—wonder that I never read it before, though all my life I have been intending to; and amazement that the life of this great man seems so to fit into the problems of the present day. But to daylight saving. In the chapter on "Civic Pride" he observes: "In walking thro' the Strand and Fleet Street one morning at seven o'clock I observed there was not a shop open, tho' it had been daylight and the sun up above three hours; the inhabitants of London chusing [his spelling] voluntarily to live by candlelight and sleep by sunshine, and yet often complain, a little absurdly, of the duty on candles and the high cost of tallow."

Substitute gas or electricity for candlelight, and how true of our own time and country this observation becomes!

J. Madison Thomas.

New York City.

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Cadillac
Standard of the World

The Superlative Degree in Motoring Luxury

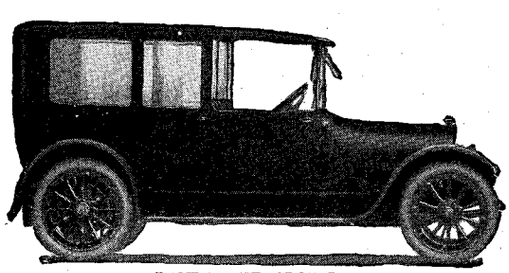
THOSE whose social prestige suggests that their mode of motoring be in keeping with their position, will recognize in the Cadillac Landaulet a car whose grace of contour and richness of design and appointments, stamp it as a creation of dignity and distinction.

It is a car for 365 days in the year.

With the passenger compartment closed, it is an ideal equipage for inclement weather. With the rear section laid back, the unusually spacious opening provides the advantages of an open car.

With the super-smoothness of Cadillac mechanism, the deep soft upholstery and scientific spring suspension, its riding qualities are truly a revelation; there is experienced a delightful sense of ease and relaxation impossible of description.

It would be difficult for you to suggest to yourself any qualities which could contribute more thoroughly to your comfort and your enjoyment.



LANDAULET, CLOSED

The complete line of Cadillac cars is as follows: Seven-Passenger Touring Car;—Four-Passenger Phaeton;—Two-Passenger Roadster;—Four-Passenger Club Roadster;—Four-Passenger Convertible Victoria;—Seven-Passenger Convertible Touring Car;—Four-Passenger Coupe;—Five-Passenger Brougham;—Seven-Passenger Limousine;—Seven-Passenger Imperial;—Seven-Passenger Landaulet.

Cadillac Motor Car Co. Detroit, Mich.

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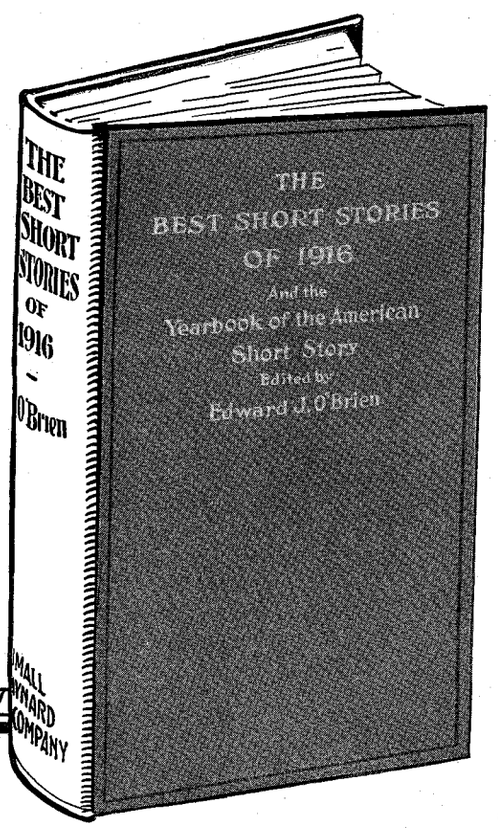
THE rival claims for title to Middle Pasture cause the disagreement that separates two branches of a family to which a lovable tomboy of a girl belongs. Regularly she and her brother violate parental instructions by slipping off into the forbidden middle pasture to play with their cousins. What comes of their disobedience makes a book of such rare delight that already it has been urged upon all those who felt the charm of such books as "Little Women" and "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm." Read it for sheer pleasure in the philosophy of childhood.

THE key to the culture of the world is hanging by your fireside. There, in the quiet and comfort of your own home, is the place to read. It's a place for pleasurable reading, for valuable reading—where your mind is most susceptible to entertainment, to inspiration and to reflection. There is something of each in the books that bear the Small, Maynard imprint.

A NEW book for your reading this evening is Edward J. O'Brien's second annual volume, "The Best Short Stories of 1916." It reprints the twenty short stories which Mr. O'Brien, in the Boston Transcript, judged the best of 2,700 examined by him in seventy American magazines last year. The volume also includes Mr. O'Brien's roll of honor of authors; a tabulation of the volumes of short stories published in 1916; a brief critical summary of 50 of the 1916 short stories; a table of magazine averages; and an index of practically all the short stories published in 1916.


THE BEST SHORT STORIES OF 1916 - O'Brien
THE BEST SHORT STORIES OF 1916
And the Yearbook of the American Short Story
Edited by Edward J. O'Brien
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THE NEW BOOKS

This department will include descriptive notes, with or without brief comments, about books received by The Outlook. Many of the important books will have more extended and critical treatment later

FICTION

Best Short Stories of 1916 (The), and the Year Book of the American Short Story. Edited by Edward J. O'Brien. Small, Maynard & Co., Boston. $1.50.

Five Russian Plays. With One from the Ukrainian. Translated by C. E. Bechhofer. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $1.25.

Soldier of Life (A). By Hugh de Sélincourt. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.50.

A strange and baffling study of the psychic mystery in a soldier returned wounded from the war. There is symbolic reference to a nation's soul and the great problems of life, justice, suffering, and war. Hallucination and almost insanity beset this man, but he fights them and can still think and feel deeply, and stir other minds also.

HISTORY, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND POLITICS

Early Narratives of the Northwest, 1634–1699. Edited by Louise Phelps Kellogg. Original Narratives of Early American History. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $3.

Fight for the Republic (The). By Rossiter Johnson. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $2.50.

Confronted anew with the possibility of war, we instinctively compare the epoch of our last very great war with our own day. In the Civil War, as an authority reminds us, there were no modern guns and no cannon so powerful as those in use to-day; there were only very few repeating arms, or even breech-loaders. Again, the use of wire entanglements was resorted to only to an extremely limited extent. There was, it is true, an occasional submerged torpedo, but air-ships had not been invented. These things come to mind as one reads a just-published volume by the authority in question, Dr. Rossiter Johnson. His book should have popular appeal, for it narrates some noteworthy events in the Civil War, presenting that conflict in a peculiarly dramatic aspect—as shown, for instance, at Sumter, at the first Battle of Bull Run, in Farragut's passing the forts, at Gettysburg and Vicksburg, and in Morgan's raid.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

From the Heart of the Veld. By Madeline Alston. The John Lane Company, New York. $1.25.

Familiar talks on South African life and nature.

In Canada's Wonderful Northland. By W. Tees Curran and H. A. Calkins. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $2.50.

We know scarcely anything about the Hudson Bay region, the "Wonderful Northland" of this volume's title. After reading the author's graphic account of travel by canoe, motor boat, and dog team, an account reinforced by graphic illustration and good maps, the reader will feel better acquainted. The book supplies information which had been lacking.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

Christian Science and the Ordinary Man: A Discussion of Some of the Teachings of Mary Baker Eddy. By Walter S. Harris. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $1.50.

Mysticism and Modern Life. By John Wright Buckham. The Abingdon Press, New York. $1.

A useful book for any pastor to give to a thoughtful layman who wishes to know the meaning of mysticism. If it must be said that the author does not furnish an exact definition, the answer is that no exact definition is possible. To say, as one author does, that "mysticism is the love of God" is to make mysticism and piety synonyms. To

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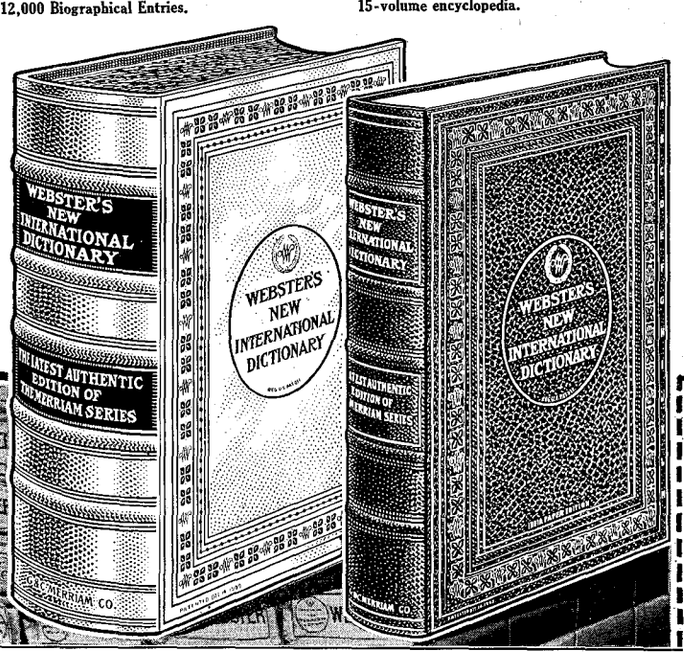

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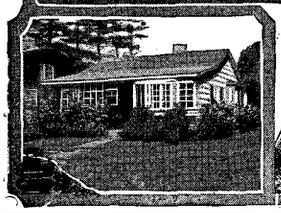

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Dioxogen

The Mouth
for health or disease

A well kept mouth is the first step towards a well kept body, for it is in the mouth that health is either made or marred.

But a well kept mouth means far more than white well brushed teeth; **it means first of all a mouth in such healthy condition that disease germs cannot thrive in it.**

To keep your mouth in this condition use DIOXOGEN (*a teaspoonful in a quarter of a glass of water*) morning and evening, as a mouth wash.

OAKLAND CHEMICAL CO., 10 Astor Place, N. Y.

say, as Professor Buckham does, that "mysticism comes very near being that which goes by the name of 'personal religion,'" is to leave it wholly undefined. The reader of any book dealing with this subject must in the beginning abandon all attempt to get an exact definition of the undefinable, and substitute therefor a dwelling for a time in sympathetic fellowship with mystics of different varieties, and then decide for himself what phase of the mystical experience is to him profitable as a means of promoting the practical life of faith, hope, and love. For that purpose this volume of Professor Buckham's is very useful.

Creative Intelligence. Essays in the Pragmatic Attitude. By John Dewey, Addison W. Moore, Harold C. Brown, George H. Mead, Boyd H. Bode, Henry W. Stuart, James H. Tufts, Horace M. Kallen. Henry Holt & Co., New York. $2.

It's All in the Day's Work. By Henry Churchill King. The Macmillan Company, New York. 50c.

Master's Way (The). A Study in the Synoptic Gospels. By Charles Reynolds Brown. The Pilgrim Press, Boston. $1.75.

MISCELLANEOUS

Carols Old and Carols New. Collected and Arranged by the Rev. Charles L. Hutchins, D.D. The Parish Choir, Boston.

This book is a large one, resembling in shape a medium-sized dictionary. It contains 750 carols, both words and music, printed in type easily read. Some of these carols, it may be said, can be obtained separately in leaflet form, as they have appeared in the "Parish Choir." The compiler is well known as the editor of the "Parish Choir" as well as of several collections of church music.

By a very great majority the carols in this book are for Christmas; but there are some two hundred Easter carols and a few carols for other occasions. These range from early French, German, and English carols, and even ancient carols in the Latin, to the modern, and in some cases more sophisticated, Christmas and Easter carols by composers of the United States, England, Germany, France, Norway, and Russia.

In the case of some of the modern carols the music will to many be unfamiliar. For example, Heber's "Brightest and Best of the Sons of the Morning" is not set to Dykes's familiar music, but to a tune by J. P. Harding. Some of the music is fairly elaborate, as, for instance, J. F. Bridge's "In Sorrow and in Want," or Geoffrey Shaw's "The Snow Lies Thick." At the other extreme lies that moving, simple Coventry carol, "Lullay, Thou Little Tiny Child."

Such a book as this should be in the hands of every organist and choirmaster, and would be welcome in many homes where the old custom of carol singing has been happily preserved or revived.

Guide to the Nature Treasures of New York City. American Museum of Natural History, New York Aquarium, New York Zoölogical Park and Botanical Garden, Brooklyn Museum, Botanic Garden, and Children's Museum. Prepared by George N. Pindar, Mabel H. Pearson, and G. Clyde Fisher. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 75c.

New York City and Vicinity, Including Newark, Yonkers, and Jersey City. A Guide-Book for Travelers. Compiled and Edited by Fremont Rider, Assisted by Frederic Taber Cooper, Mary Alden Hopkins, and others. Henry Holt & Co., New York. $3.10.

University of Illinois Directory. Listing the 35,000 persons who have ever been connected with the Urbana-Champaign Departments. Edited by Vergil V. Phelps. University of Illinois, Urbana.

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[*Advertisement*]

Are We a Nation of Food Drunkards?

By R. W. LOCKWOOD, President Corrective Eating Society, Inc.

WHY do we Amercans make overeating an almost invariable accompaniment of our prosperity? Why is it that when our pocketbooks get full, we go to emptying the surplus into our stomachs until they are so distended with food (fancy and otherwise) that we spoil digestion and invite all kinds of resulting sickness? We have become a nation of food drunkards, and it is time we began to wake up to the fact. The recent experiment of feeding New York policemen on 25 cents a day and actually improving their condition and efficiency, calls attention to the advantage of eating proper quantities of simple, nourishing food.

I firmly believe that the meals we eat every day cause more sickness and destroy more of our mental efficiency than all the alcohol, tobacco, and narcotic drugs consumed in America, for it is a well-known fact that no less than 90 per cent of our disease is traceable to the digestive system.

Very few people have any knowledge of what takes place in their stomachs. Not only are we ignorant of the values of particular foods but we have absolutely no conception of the meaning of proper food combinations.

To eat good, simple, nourishing food is not necessarily to eat correctly. In the first place, many of the foods which we have come to regard as good are in reality about the worst things we can eat, while others that we regard as harmful have the most food value. And usually the inexpensive foods are the good ones and the high-priced ones the most injurious.

But perhaps the greatest harm which comes from eating blindly is the fact that very often two perfectly good foods when eaten at the same meal form a chemical reaction in the stomach and literally explode, liberating dangerous poisons which are absorbed into the blood. These poisons are the cause of much sickness, which shows first in stomach acidity, fermentation, gas, and constipation, but soon leads to other sympathetic ills and is sometimes followed by most serious consequences.

These truths have been strongly brought out by Professor Metchnikoff in his treatise on "The Prolongation of Life," and by other modern investigators. But most efforts in the past have been designed solely to cleanse the system and remove the poisons after they had formed, wholly disregarding the cause, which is wrong eating.

Correct Eating involves, first, the proper selection of foods; second, the right combination; and third, correct proportioning so as to form at each meal a constructive health and energy-building whole—all of which is much simpler than it sounds.

Eugene Christian, the well-known food specialist, has shown repeatedly that just as wrong eating causes sickness and loss of brain energy, good foods rightly combined will remove the cause of almost any non-organic disease and will increase mental efficiency.

In a recent talk with Eugene Christian he told me of several interesting cases which had lately come under his care. One was a woman prominent in Woman Suffrage work in New York City. She had come to him with stomach and intestinal fermentation and gas, auto-intoxication, mental depression and anæmia, vertigo, and threatened heart failure. She was very much overweight when she commenced, but reduced her weight thirty-seven pounds during the treatment. He showed me a letter she had written him afterward, in which she said:

"I am sure you will be gratified to hear that I continue to improve—it seems sometimes that I must have been made over, and it is difficult to remember that less than eight months ago I was a feeble old woman depending upon daily doses of strychnia for what little strength I had. When I came under your treatment, I weighed one hundred and ninety-seven pounds, was hardly able to walk, and was subject to most serious heart attacks upon the slightest exertion. And now I am so well, so strong, that my family and friends maintain that it is a miracle which has restored me to strength and vigor of life—certainly in my case the cure is most remarkable because of my sixty-seven years."

Another was a well-known minister who had been out of his pulpit for twenty-two months, unable to preach or conduct the simplest service. He was about twenty-five pounds under-weight, anæmic, nervous, had superacidity, and could not assimilate his food; and his heart action was very irregular. He had gradually declined for two years although treated by one of New York's leading physicians. Three months after he placed himself under Eugene Christian's care he preached the first sermon he had been able to preach in nearly two years. This was over three years ago.

He has gained about twenty-five pounds in weight, and since has not missed a day from his arduous clerical work. He has steadily gained in strength and vitality, and is to-day healthy and athletic.

Another case which interested me greatly was that of a bank cashier, confined to his desk for from seven to eight hours a day.

When he first consulted Eugene Christian he was very much run down in health, suffering from constipation and kidney trouble, and subject to almost constant and very severe headaches.

Only one month from the time he began to follow Eugene Christian's suggestions, his constipation was gone and the headaches had completely disappeared. These severe headaches, which had made continuous brain work almost impossible, were gone because the *cause—constipation*—was gone.

He pursued the treatment for three months with a gradual increase in weight, and at the end of that time practically every one of his former symptoms having disappeared, he wrote that he was "feeling fine all the time."

In order to reach more people who are in need of his methods, Eugene Christian founded the Corrective Eating Society, making them the publishers of a series of 24 simple Lessons which he has prepared on Corrective Eating. These lessons are being sent as quickly as possible to all who request them for free examination. The lessons are not for sick people alone, but for all who wish to build up and maintain a reserve of bodily health and mental energy.

They are written in simple language, and every point is explained so there is little chance for misunderstanding. Reasons are given for every recommendation, and every statement is based upon results secured in the author's many years' experience.

But the lessons do not merely tell you why you should eat correctly and what the results will be; they also give actual menus for breakfast, luncheon, and dinner, covering conditions of health and sickness from infancy to old age for all occupations, climates, and seasons. They include *Corrective* Menus for stomach acidity, fermentation, constipation, and the host of diseases which follow when these "warnings" are neglected.

Every one of these menus has been employed for its purpose of increasing efficiency or restoring health, not once but many times—so that every element of experiment has been removed. And an interesting feature in these days of high costs is that following these menus will cost you *less* than your food costs now.

Eugene Christian feels that every thinking man or woman—young or old—well or sick—should know the laws of Correct Eating. For there is a great deal of truth in the old adage that "Most people dig their graves with their teeth." Food is the fuel of the human system, and just as certain fuels will produce definite results when consumed in a furnace, so will the right foods produce the desired results when put into the human furnace.

Yet not one person in a hundred has any knowledge of food as fuel. Some of the combinations which we eat every day are as inefficient and dangerous as soggy wood, wet leaves, mud, sawdust, and a little dynamite would be for a furnace. No wonder man is only 50 per cent efficient—no wonder the average life is only 43 years—no wonder diseases of the stomach, liver, and kidneys have increased 103 per cent within the past 30 years!

The "24 Little Lessons in Correct Eating" show how easy and simple it is to eat your way back to normal health and up to a new type of physical and mental power. The relation of health to material success is so close that the result of eating Nature's way, as explained in these booklets, is a form of personal efficiency which often puts men head and shoulders above their brother-workers. For every one knows that the best ideas, plans, and methods are worked out when you are brimful of vitality—when you feel full of "ginger." The better you feel—the better work you can do.

If you would like to see the "24 Little Lessons in Corrective Eating," simply write the Corrective Eating Society, Inc., Department 153, 460 Fourth Avenue, New York City, and they will mail you a set for examination. It is not necessary to enclose any money with your request. Merely write and ask them to send the lessons for five days' free examination with the understanding that at the end of that time you will either remit $3, the small fee asked, or return the lessons. You take no risk and if the more than 300 pages yield but one single suggestion that will bring greater health, you will get back many times the cost in personal benefit—yet hundreds write the Society that they find vital helpfulness on every page.

Merely tear out and mail this form instead of writing a letter. It is a copy of the official blank adopted by the Society and will be honored at once.

CORRECTIVE EATING SOCIETY, INC.
Dept. 153, 460 Fourth Avenue, New York City

You may mail me the 24 Lessons in Corrective Eating for examination. 5 days after I receive them, I will either send you $3 (full payment), or remail them to you.

Name..... *Address*.....

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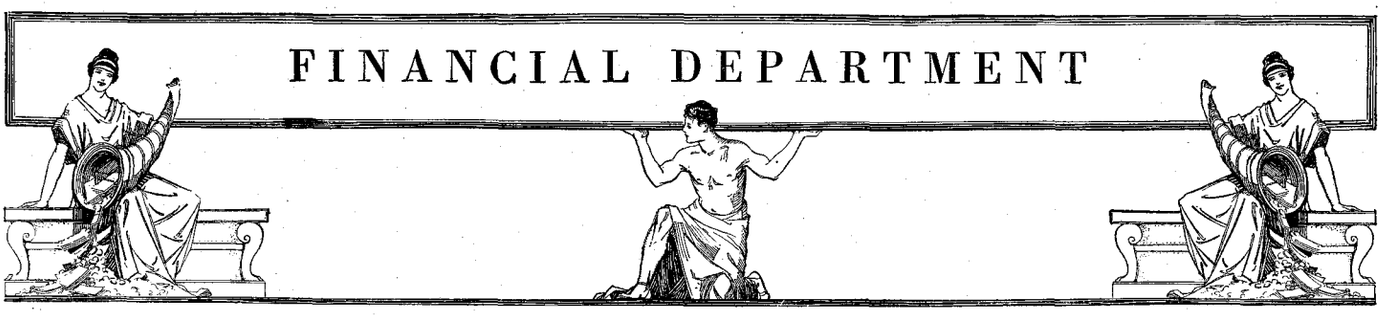

All legitimate questions from Outlook readers about investment securities will be answered either by personal letter or in these pages. The Outlook cannot, of course, undertake to guarantee against loss resulting from any specific investment. Therefore it will not *advise* the purchase of any specific security. But it will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, leaving the responsibility for final decision to the investor. And it will admit to its pages only those financial advertisements which after thorough expert scrutiny are believed to be worthy of confidence. All letters of inquiry regarding investment securities should be addressed to

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National City Bank Building, New York

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FINANCIAL MOBILIZATION: WHAT IT MEANS

EVERY one knows that Great Britain and France have "mobilized" their securities, but there exists in the minds of most investors only a vague idea of what this mobilization means or how it is accomplished.

When the Anglo-French Loan was negotiated in 1915, the idea of lending $500,000,000 of American money simply on the good faith and credit of two Governments was a little incomprehensible to many consistent buyers of securities. Stocks and bonds of American corporations were held abroad to the amount of two billion dollars or more, and the suggestion was advanced that these stocks and bonds be deposited to secure the Anglo-French issue. But the Commission in whose hands the negotiations rested knew, first, that the American securities held by individuals in England and France were not immediately available; and, second, that the occasion might arise when the securities in question would be essential to further borrowings.

FORCING LIQUIDATION

Shortly after the return of the Commission the British Government published a list of stocks and bonds which it desired to borrow, and which it at the same time offered to buy at stipulated prices. Where securities were borrowed the Government issued Treasury receipts, on the agreement that the securities were to be returned at the end of two years. It reserved the right, at the same time, to sell the securities loaned, but in doing so agreed to pay the owner two and one-half points above the selling price. During the time that the securities were borrowed the Government committed itself to pay the security-holder one-half of one per cent per year income in excess of the interest or dividend rate. In other words, the Government paid one-half of one per cent a year for the loan of the stocks or bonds thus brought together, or *mobilized*, for effective use.

It was only natural that many British investors should decide to sell their American holdings and have it over with, particularly since American issues were commanding high market prices at the time. The British Government, in fact, offered to sell American bonds and stocks at the quotations reported from day to day in the New York market, not only without deducting a commission, but actually adding several points to the selling price as compensation for the adverse rates prevailing in sterling exchange. The British Government thus promoted the sale of American securities, first, because liquidation made available additional funds in England for the purchase of British loans; and, second, because rates of exchange for the pound sterling were favorably affected by the transfer of funds from the United States to the home country. England has had continually to send gold to this country in order to pay her bills and to keep money rates down to a point where her external loans and her exchange could be taken care of.

SCHEMES A AND B

The word *scheme* has an unpleasant sound to American ears, and yet Scheme A is the plan above described. It was withdrawn later in the year in favor of Scheme B. Scheme A involved only American securities, but under Scheme B practically all Canadian and neutral government obligations were included. By this time a tax of two shillings, the equivalent of ten per cent, had been levied on every pound income wherever foreign holdings shown by the mobilization lists were not loaned to the Government. On the other hand, five per cent instead of two and one-half was awarded to the security-holder as a bonus where the Government exercised its right to sell. The British security-holder could no longer withdraw bonds or stocks for liquidation in New York; he had to give his Government the first opportunity.

Every investor who deposited under Scheme A was required to transfer to Scheme B. The list of securities to be placed at the disposal of the Government was gradually extended. Even the investment companies issuing debentures against farm mortgages as security were forced to liquidate in order that their assets might be made available. There are undoubtedly many issues requisitioned where not more than a million dollars par value are held abroad. In mobilization of stocks and bonds little or nothing has been overlooked.

In May, 1916, the French Government promulgated a mobilization on terms somewhat different in detail, but essentially the same. Instead of paying a fixed bonus of from two and one-half per cent to five per cent on borrowed securities sold, the French Treasury Department agreed to pay the highest price at which actual transactions were reported in the preceding quarter. The securities of all neutral governments as well as American issues were listed under this mobilization.

THE COLLATERAL LOANS

What relation the above particulars bear to the investors of the United States is apparent from an examination of the collateral deposited to secure the following foreign loans marketed in this country during the past year:

$300,000,000
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
5½ PER CENT CONVERTIBLE NOTES, 1919–1921

Group I—Stocks, bonds, and other securities of American corporations (including the Canadian Pacific Railway Company), and bonds and other obligations (either as maker or guarantor) of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, the Colony of Newfoundland, and provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and Canadian municipalities: Aggregate value not less than	$180,000,000
Group II—Bonds and other obligations (either as maker or guarantor) of any or all of the several following governments: Commonwealth of Australia, Union of South Africa, New Zealand, Argentina, Chile, Cuba, Japan, Egypt, and India, and approximately $25,000,000 value in bonds or other obligations of dividend-paying British railway companies: Aggregate value not less than	$180,000,000
	$360,000,000

$94,500,000
AMERICAN FOREIGN SECURITIES COMPANY
5 PER CENT NOTES, 1919

Government of Argentina	$20,500,000
" " Sweden	8,725,000
" " Norway	3,290,000
" " Denmark	6,380,000
" " Switzerland	12,080,000
" " Holland	1,475,000
" " Uruguay	3,443,000
" " Egypt	20,200,000
" " Brazil (Funding Loan)	1,181,000
" " Spain	12,600,000
Government of Spain guaranteed railway bonds	8,000,000
Province of Quebec	275,000
Suez Canal Company shares	11,600,000
American corporate issues	3,700,000
	$113,449,000

$250,000,000
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND 5 PER CENT NOTES, 1918

Stocks, bonds, and other securities of corporations organized in the United States	$100,000,000
Bonds and other obligations of the Government of the Dominion of Canada (either as maker or guarantor), and stocks, bonds, and other securities of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company	100,000,000
Bonds and other obligations of the several following governments (either as maker or guarantor), viz., of Argentina, Chile, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, and Holland	100,000,000
	$300,000,000

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Chicago Real Estate and Industrial Bonds

Our recommendation of these is based upon:

1. 51 years' successful experience in handling investments upon Chicago properties.
2. Conservative valuations based upon carefully kept records.
3. Earning capacity largely in excess of interest and principal requirements.

In denominations of $100, $500, $1,000 — Wide Range of Maturities—Netting from 5½%–6%.

Farm Land Bonds

Thoroughly investigated, safe, high-yield investments.

Secured by improved farm lands in localities where soil, water supply, transportation facilities and other factors insure successful farming.

Denominations of $500 and $1,000 to yield 6%.

Send for descriptive circulars No. 978 Z and No. 979 Z.

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10 South La Salle St.
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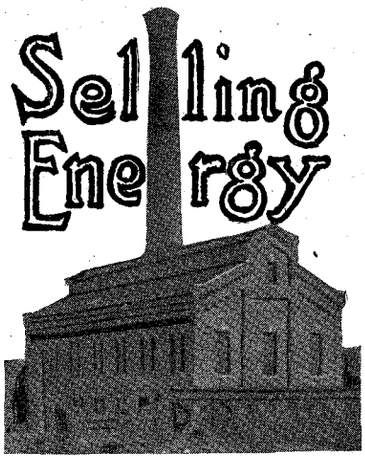
Selling Energy



Steam Plant at Dover, New Hampshire

to several of the most prosperous sections of New England for over 10 years has established a stable business and constantly increasing income for the Twin State Gas & Electric Company.

Investors are invited to write for our free Circular O-T describing the strong safeguards surrounding the

1st and Refunding Mtge. 5% Bonds

of this Company, which we are offering to yield about

5½%

Please specify Circular O-T

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Stocks & Bonds

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may be purchased through us outright for cash or on conservative margin. Complete facilities for the careful execution of all investment or brokerage business, whether in

ODD LOTS

or

100 SHARES

Detailed reports will be prepared on any security or suggestions for a careful investment of your funds furnished on request.

Write for List No. 46 of investment suggestions

SHELDON-MORGAN & Company

Members of

New York Stock Exchange

42 Broadway, New York

Financial Mobilization: What it Means (Continued)

$250,000,000

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

5½ PER CENT NOTES, 1918-1919

Group I—Stocks, bonds, and other securities of American municipalities and corporations and of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and bonds and other obligations (either as maker or guarantor) of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, the Colony of Newfoundland, and provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and approved Canadian municipalities: Aggregate value not less than.....	$150,000,000
Group II—Bonds and other obligations (either as maker or guarantor) of any or all of the several following governments: Argentina, Chile, Cuba, Commonwealth of Australia, Egypt, Japan, New Zealand, and Union of South Africa, and bonds and other obligations of approved railways in Argentina, and of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, and approximately $25,000,000 value in bonds and other obligations of dividend-paying British railway companies: Aggregate value not less than	$150,000,000
	$300,000,000

This last loan, secured as it is by adequate collateral, possesses also the privilege of conversion into a twenty-year direct obligation five and one-half per cent bond, a privilege which places it above any foreign loan marketed in this country, in so far as potential value is concerned. Yet England continues to mobilize. First, a voluntary mobilization; then a mobilization based on a ten per cent tax on income; and now, last of all, coercive mobilization. On January 25 the British Treasury was empowered to *compel holders of foreign securities to make a report to the authorities.* The order forbids the sale of any securities outside the United Kingdom by subjects of the realm.

THE UNITED STATES

If the United States should ever come to such a pass, we shall have on this side of the water over two billions in foreign Government securities to put up as collateral for our borrowings in London, or in whatever market we might be able to find for our obligations. But in case of war we ought not to borrow, but ought to strive to aid our allies by further loans to them. Considering the constant depletion of the world's financial resources, we had far better make up our minds so to economize in our personal expenses and so to organize our agricultural and industrial resources that we can both sustain ourselves and give our allies financial support. In this connection, a brilliant American economist, Professor O. M. W. Sprague, has written for the "New Republic," in the issue of February 24, an article, "The Conscription of Income," in which the theory is set forth that the financing of a war can, and should, be carried out through taxation rather than through the issuance of bonds payable at some future time. The argument is presented that the selling of bonds and the consequent expansion of credit will result in extravagances, particularly on the part of those who profit either by the industry of war or by increased wages. Taxation of incomes would curtail useless expenditures, a result accomplished recently in England by prohibition of imports, and that only after two years of extraordinary consumption of superfluous commodities made possible by abnormal war-time prosperity. If England should fail now, the world would eternally regret her failure to stock the island against the present submarine blockade. Certainly there has been a great waste of time and effort on stripping the nation for action. After all, mobilization of brains is far more important than any other activity to which the term is so frequently applied.

Professor Sprague's article is well worthy of widespread attention, not only because

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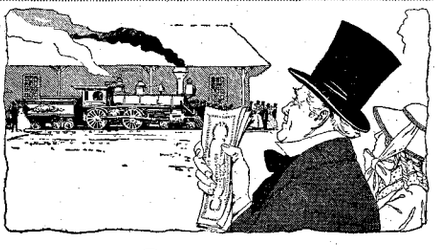

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But do not delay investing until you have a thousand dollars or more, thereby not utilizing the full earning power of your money. Begin when you have a hundred dollars, or even less, choosing the securities from

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Any one who is interested in increasing the earning power of his surplus funds should regularly receive this valuable publication. It will be sent **free**, beginning with the current issue, upon request for 42-OT, including booklet explaining

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4% BONDS 6%

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Wisconsin Power, Light & Heat Company

Denominations, $100, $500 and $1,000. Yielding about 5.45%

We shall be pleased to mail you a full description of these bonds upon request and solicit the privilege of keeping you in constant touch with Wisconsin Investments through the media of our monthly Investment Bulletin.

March list now ready. Ask for Bulletin "D."

Bond Department
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
Capital and Surplus $4,000,000
Milwaukee, Wis.

Financial Mobilization: What it Means (Continued)

of its economic significance at a time when our country is on the brink of vast war expenditures, but because the adoption of the plan advocated would give us all an opportunity to show the spirit exemplified by our forefathers of Revolutionary days.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

This Department in the issue of February 28 contained the following question, the answer to which was misleading because the proper arrangement of the securities was overlooked. In this instance the securities have been arranged in their intended order. It is hoped that readers who examined this question and answer in the issue referred to will observe the changes.

Q. As a subscriber of The Outlook I am taking this opportunity to ask your opinion as to the soundness of several bonds. It is my idea to invest only in those securities that are absolutely first-class—*i. e.*, those in which the principal is assured and which will earn a fair rate of interest.

I have an opportunity to secure some of the following, and would be glad to have your views on them:

American Telephone and Telegraph Company 30-year 5 per cent Collateral Trust Bonds.
Northern States Power Company First and Refunding Mortgage 5 per cent Gold Bonds.
Northern Ohio Traction and Light Company First Lien and Refunding 5 per cent Gold Bonds.
Public Service Newark Terminal Railway Company First Mortgage Sinking Fund 45-Year 5 per cent Gold Bonds.
Harrisburg Light and Power Company First and Refunding Mortgage 5s.
Georgia Railway and Power Company First and Refunding 5s.
Western Pacific Railway Company First Mortgage 5s. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds.
United Gas and Electric Corporation Collateral Trust Sinking Fund 6 per cent Gold Bonds.

A. All these bonds are, in our judgment, safe and conservative. The first three are, we believe, exceptionally high grade and more certain to command a reliable market under adverse conditions in the financial world.

The Harrisburg Light and Power and the Newark Terminal bonds are in demand on account of the fact that they are exempt from personal taxation in Pennsylvania and New Jersey respectively. For that reason they sell at a higher price than they otherwise would, judging their merits in comparison with the other issues in the list.

The last three bonds ought to prove satisfactory for purposes of revenue, but they are not as active in a market way or as readily salable in times of depression.

A possible exception ought to be made in the case of the Western Pacific Railway Company First Mortgage 5s, which have been fairly active since their issuance several months ago.

Q. I understand that the stock of the American International Corporation is a good investment, and that it is paying dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. If this is a good stock, why should it sell around 55? Are the quotations of the New York curb market reliable?

A. The shares of the American International Corporation have a par value of $100, of which $50 has thus far been paid. The Corporation reserves the right to call upon the stockholders for all or any part of the balance. An additional assessment of $50 per share would complete the full paid capitalization of the company.

It is true that the company is paying dividends at the rate of 6 per cent, but this percentage is figured on the basis of the paid-up capital, namely, $50 per share. Six per cent on $50 is $3 a year. The first quarterly dividend was paid on or about January 1, amounting to 75 cents per share, *i. e.*, $3 a year on a $50 investment, or at the rate of 6 per cent.

It is said that this company has earned profits of about $4.50 per share during 1916. It has been incorporated by the National City Bank interests for the purpose of

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Stock Profits
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are a new type of investment which enable the average and small investor to turn to account our experience and uniform success in timber investments, as men of very large means have done and still do. (6 per cent interest plus profits; 1st Mortgage Bonds.)

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Vir Publishing Co. 426 Church Bldg., 15th and Race Sts. Philadelphia, Pa.

Questions and Answers (Continued)

taking advantage of the commercial opportunities arising out of the war, and furthermore for the use of American investment capital in foreign fields after the war.

A $50 stock selling at $55 per share is of course selling at a premium. In other words, if the stock were full paid, the quotation would be on the same relative basis, $110 per share. This premium undoubtedly represents the expectation of large profits—expectations which are founded, no doubt, on the high character of the management and of the interests behind the project.

The New York curb quotations for American International Corporation stock are unquestionably reliable. There are, however, a great many stocks, both industrial and mining, which are not listed on the curb, but which are nevertheless quoted in the reports of the New York curb market. In some cases these quotations, in our judgment, are undoubtedly artificial—that is, they are created by brokers for the purpose of deluding prospective stockholders with the idea that a given stock has an active and reliable market.

Free Booklets for Investors

Many of the investment bankers publish booklets and literature for the information of prospective investors. The following is a list of booklets which may be obtained by writing to the investment houses issuing them, mentioning The Outlook, or by writing direct to the Financial Editor of The Outlook:

First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Bonds—Circular O-T. A. H. Bickmore & Co., 111 Broadway, New York.

Public Utility Securities—Descriptive circulars and complete annual reports. H. M. Byllesby & Co., 1918–208 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Farm Mortgages—Descriptive List No. 58. A. G. Danforth & Co., Washington, Ill.

Wisconsin Public Utility and Municipal Bonds—Bulletin "D." Bond Department, First National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.

"Investing $100 to $10,000." Hambleton & Co.—Dept. "C." 41-43 Exchange Place, New York. 12-14 So. Calvert Street, Baltimore.

Profit-Sharing Timber Bonds—Booklet T-214. James D. Lacey Timber Company, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Guaranteed First Mortgages Secured by Real Estate—Booklet "O." The Mortgage Guarantee Company of Los Angeles, Cal.

"Odd Lot Orders"—Booklet K-48. John Muir & Co., 61 Broadway, New York.

Investment Bonds—April Circular Z-57. The National City Company, National City Bank Building, New York.

"Bonds of our Country"—Booklet L. New First National Bank, Dept. 12, Columbus, Ohio.

Chicago Real Estate and Industrial Bonds—Farm Land Bonds—Descriptive circulars 978-Z and 979-Z. Peabody, Houghteling & Co., 10 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

High-Grade Bonds—Department O. Redmond & Co., 33 Pine Street, New York.

Investment Suggestions—List No. 46. Sheldon-Morgan & Co., 42 Broadway, New York.

Investment Opportunities—Explaining "The Twenty Payment Plan." Slattery & Co., 40 Exchange Place, New York.

When auto springs squeak

don't let them go on squeaking. If you do, chances are they'll break. There are two ways of stopping the squeak. The old hard and dirty way is to loosen the clips, spread the springs and insert a paste of graphite and oil. The new, clean and easy way is to buy a Handy Oil Can full of 3-in-One Oil (25c at all stores), and once a week simply squirt the oil along the edges of the leaves and on the ends of the spring. 3-in-One goes right into the heart of the spring, stops the squeak and lubricates the leaves, because it is the most penetrating oil in the world.

FREE AUTO CIRCULAR and generous sample of 3-in-One.

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We made Pettijohn's to please them. We hid the bran in flavory wheat flakes, and made a delicious food.

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A breakfast dainty whose flavory flakes hide 25 per cent unground bran.

Pettijohn's Flour—75 per cent fine patent flour with 25 per cent bran flakes. Use like Graham flour in any recipe.

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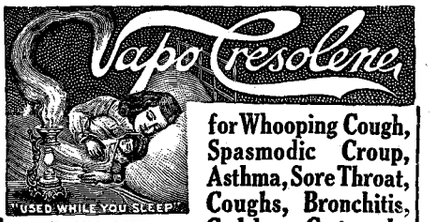

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Don't fail to use Cresolene for the distressing, and often fatal affections for which it is recommended.

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Is now Ready for Delivery

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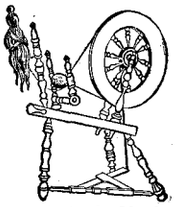

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"The Chest with the Chill in"

"STONE WHITE" Refrigerators present to the world the highest type of refrigeration. The Provision Chamber walled with massive slabs of Solid Indestructible Stone is Cold Pure and White. Send for handsome catalogues and booklets

IN OVER A MILLION HOMES

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HELP WANTED

Business Situations

INCREASE your earning power by learning to write advertisements. Facts sent free. Page-Davis Co., Dept. 32, Page Building, Chicago.

A well-known boys' boarding school wishes resident stenographer and office assistant. For particulars address Kingsley School, Essex Fells, N. J.

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HOSPITALS, cafeterias, schools, families needing dietitians, managers, secretaries, housekeepers. Miss Richards, 49 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

PACIFIC Coast? For certification rules, etc., send 20c. stamps to Boynton-Esterly Teachers Agency, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED—Competent teachers for public and private schools and colleges. Send for bulletin. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

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TEACHERS Southern high schools and colleges. Direct calls fall term. All departments. Three agencies, one enrollment. Guaranteed service. Sheridan Teachers' Agencies, Charlotte, N. C.

CANDIDATES for all departments of school and college work are offered good positions through THE INTERSTATE TEACHERS' AGENCY, Macheca Building, New Orleans, La.

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COLLEGE graduate with experience to teach three little girls, ages 8, 10, 12, during summer months. Must have some knowledge of music, be a good French scholar. Position to continue through year if satisfactory. Mrs. Fred. Hone, Lyons Falls, New York.

ENGLISH teacher in Southern school for girls with high standard of scholarship. Must be a graduate of a Northern college. Send photograph and testimonials with application, otherwise no attention will be given. 4,705, Outlook.

PHYSICAL director wanted for same school. Must be able to give the highest references. Photograph and testimonials to accompany application. 4,706, Outlook.

WANTED—Teachers of English, physical culture, French, German, biology, mathematics, expression. International Musical and Educational Agency, Carnegie Hall, New York.

WANTED—An experienced social worker to take charge of recreation center for girls, with supervision of classes in domestic science and gymnastics. 4,700, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Professional Situations

YOUNG lady, teacher of voice and piano, wishes to locate in small town. Highest references. 4,699, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

REFINED, educated lady with daughter wishes position of trust in school, club, or hotel. Highest references. 4,709, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

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GENTLEWOMAN as supervising housekeeper for widower with young children, mother's helper, or companion. D., 469 Park Place, Brooklyn, New York.

WANTED—A working housekeeper to take entire care of cottage in suburbs and two small children. E. A. Dearborn, 201 W. 57th St.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

HIGHLY educated young lady as companion, governess. Experienced traveler. Nina Myers, Hutsonville, Illinois.

INTERESTING companion, desirable chaperon or hostess' aid. Gentlewoman, assured position, seeks summer engagement. Accustomed to country life. Can drive well, play chess, sniff, cards, read aloud agreeably. 4,694, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED managing housekeeper desires position, care of children or chaperon, in New York or environs. Excellent references. 4,691, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

EDUCATED young woman desires position as companion or governess. Kindergarten graduate. Has had experience in teaching. Will travel. Address E. S., Box 63, Wynnewood, Pa.

EDUCATED young man, college graduate, desires position as private tutor or in school. Experience in teaching German, French, Spanish. Two years in Europe. Commercial position requiring these languages considered. 4,695, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

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RESIDENTIAL position by lame teacher as tutor in common school branches. Could combine with secretarial work and management of household. Terms and references on application. 4,686, Outlook.

WANTED—Summer position tutoring or teaching. College graduate. Experienced teacher. 4,711, Outlook.

NURSERY governess, Protestant. English, French. Best references. Willing to go West. 4,712, Outlook.

YOUNG woman from Holland, refined, experienced governess, French, English, German fluently, musical, wishes to make good use of her thorough knowledge of languages. City references. 4,708, Outlook.

COLLEGE graduate desires position in girls' summer camp. Prefers work in athletics or tutoring. 4,701, Outlook.

FRENCH TEACHER, college graduate, desires position during summer. Pacific coast, Colorado wanted. Highest references. 4,704, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

SHAKESPEARE Revival! Play the game "A Study of Shakespeare," indorsed by the best authorities. Price 50 cents. The Shakespeare Club, Camden, Maine.

WILLIAM Lincoln Palmer, P. O. Box 2388, Boston, Mass. Life member N. E. Hist. Gen. Society, cor. member N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Society, genealogical expert, etc., etc. Families traced. Terms reasonable. Correspondence invited. Records examined anywhere.

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Turn them over

WHEN you buy a pair of shoes, turn them over and see what kind of soles they have. If the soles are Rinex, have the salesman wrap them up—you've got your money's worth.

Rinex is the wonderful new shoe-sole material. It is neither leather nor rubber, but a material which combines the advantages of both.

It is more durable and uniform than leather and as light in weight; it is as flexible as rubber—and waterproof.

Rinex was invented and perfected in the great laboratories of the world's greatest rubber company. Unlike leather, it comes in just one quality—the highest possible.

So, whether you pay $4 for shoes, or $8, the word "Rinex" on the sole guarantees that you are getting the best sole-material ever devised by man.

Rinex Soles are also being put on by the best shoe-repairmen. Ask for them when you need new soles and see how much longer they last than leather and how much more comfortable they are.

United States Rubber Company

Sole and Heel Dept., 1790 Broadway, New York

60 High Street, Boston

Rinex Soles

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY US RUBBER SYSTEM AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

THE FIRST OF APRIL AT ST. QUENTIN[1]

BY WILLIAM COOPER STEVENSON

It was the day of the "*poissons d'avril*" at St. Quentin. But there was little cheerfulness abroad in the land. The heavy banquet given the evening before in honor of a captured Allied aviator had left the German officers exceedingly crapulous; and as for the native Frenchmen, it goes without saying that all their *joie de vivre* had expired long ago with the arrival of the loathed invaders.

This day the guns sounded unusually near, for not a breath of air was stirring. The morning wore on dejectedly. Towards ten o'clock, however—the witching hour of air raids—the streets began to take on an expectant appearance. Groups of people gathered in front of the cafés; anxious looks turned heavenwards; and murmured speculations, like the hum on a railway platform when the passengers wait for a local train, filled the air. "Will it come over on time?" "Surely, a fine flying morning like this is not going to pass without one of them paying his respects to our friends the Boches." And presently, true to form, a black speck did appear in the western sky.

It grew larger and larger. Soon it could be distinguished as an English biplane, and then through a glass as "Syd." "Syd," the aviator's nickname, was painted in great daubs on the wings of the machine; and previous visits had made it a very familiar sight to the inhabitants of St. Quentin. "*C'est le bon 'Syd,'*" cried the Frenchmen; "*Schweinhund,*" growled the Germans; and "Good morning," boomed the anti-aircraft guns, filling the sky with white puffs like halos. And on came the Englishman, casual and indifferent.

Right for the center of the town he steered, while the people below watched from the shelter of doorways and colonnades, and the shrapnel—which had gone up in vain—came rattling down on the roofs.

When directly over the Hotel de Ville the visitor let fall a large round object. There were frightened shrieks, "Attention!" "La bombe!" and hasty bolts indoors. But Germans and Frenchmen alike who were away from the danger zone watched the missile descend in hypnotized silence.

They had time to do so, for it behaved like no bomb that had ever started for St. Quentin before. Those in the past had always been swift streaks and terrific explosions; but this thing, though falling straight enough in the quiet air, traveled with nerve-racking deliberation.

Down it came at last, however, missing the cornice of the Hotel de Ville by a few feet. It landed in the middle of the street. And then—*sapristi!*—it bounced!

Up higher than the roofs of the buildings it bounced; and then dropped to bounce again.

The Germans, waiting to hear the awful crash that did not come, muttered, "Some more of that American ammunition," and stuck out their heads—but only to spy the bouncing apparition and duck them in again with horrid exclamations.

At last, however, the thing gave a final little bob and rolled peacefully into the ditch.

And then what shouts of laughter echoed through the streets of St. Quentin. The English airman had dropped a Rugby football!

[1] This is a true incident. St. Quentin, France, now occupied by the Germans, is not far behind the firing line.

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PEACE!

BY GERTRUDE CORNWELL HOPKINS

Now the bones of heroes stir.
From the graves of men that were
Cry the wounds of all the slain:
"Let it not have been in vain!"

Over battlefields there moans
A Voice—the ghost of dying groans,
Shuddering across the plain:
"Let it not have been in vain!"

Where the black-clad women kneel
Broken whispers newly steel
Our wavering hearts: "O God! the pain!
Let it not have been in vain!"

Now there rise the dead men's ranks:
"Not for praise and not for thanks
Have we poured our blood like rain:
But . . . Let it not have been in vain!"

—From the Boston "Transcript."

THE ART OF MEMORIZING

In his "Book for All Readers" Mr. A. R. Spofford, formerly chief librarian of the Library of Congress, makes the following statement: "A prolonged extract in verse or prose, if learned by repeating it over and over as a whole, will be less tenaciously retained in memory than if committed in parts." This dictum is not borne out by the results of experimental psychology, as is evidenced by the following passage which I translate from one of the volumes of the late Ernst Neumann. "Experiment shows," remarks this German scholar, "that the usual method of memorizing [viz., in parts] is psychologically unsound. Reading over and over as a whole the selection to be memorized will establish better associations and will in a shorter time and with fewer repetitions enable one to recite it from memory; moreover, this method of procedure will guarantee a more uniform and more lasting retention of the matter committed." Aside from correcting an error on the part of Mr. Spofford, the passage cited from Neumann may prove of interest and of practical value to many of your readers.

C. H. IBERSHOFF.

University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.

DON'TS FOR TALKERS

Grenville Kleiser, in "Talks on Talking," says: The annual waste of words in this country is appalling. The amount of time and energy spent in useless talking is incalculable. Men and women generally are word-spendthrifts. Seldom do you hear thoughts expressed in clear and concise language. Words are poured forth with lavish prodigality in social intercourse, courtroom, pulpit, committee meeting, business conference, salesmanship, at public dinners, and other functions. It is a talking age. Hence the following don'ts for talkers:

Don't argue.	Don't insinuate.
Don't boast.	Don't vacillate.
Don't drawl.	Don't cachinate.
Don't gossip.	Don't elaborate.
Don't mumble.	Don't fulminate.
Don't grumble.	Don't vociferate.
Don't quibble.	Don't intimidate.
Don't prattle.	Don't equivocate.
Don't wrangle.	Don't exaggerate.
Don't flatter.	Don't prevaricate.
Don't digress.	Don't gesticulate.
Don't declaim.	Don't expostulate.
Don't embarrass.	Don't moralize.
Don't interrupt.	Don't catechise.
Don't caricature.	Don't criticise.
Don't contradict.	Don't tantalize.
Don't imitate.	Don't dogmatize.
Don't hesitate.	Don't tyrannize.
Don't irritate.	Don't patronize.
Don't expatiate.	Don't antagonize.

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A Building Medium Which Expresses the Culture of Centuries

In Europe the art and architecture of all ages has been expressed in the venerable stone buildings we study and adore. In America we build of man-made innovations—trying to express the real with an imitation of it. Then we wonder why our buildings seldom give the impression of beauty, solidity and permanence as those of Europe do—and why our better dwelling places are called houses instead of homes.

A large proportion of the truly great buildings—homes that have the qualities of dignity and refinement without stiffness and formality—"cultured homelikeness"—have been and always will be built of stone. Indiana Limestone expresses the beauty of all styles of architecture, and it is not higher in cost than far less durable artificial materials. You really owe it to your "appreciative sense" to find out about it.

FREE: An interesting illustrated booklet and a sample showing various finishes will be sent you upon request. See Indiana Limestone at close quarters—write to

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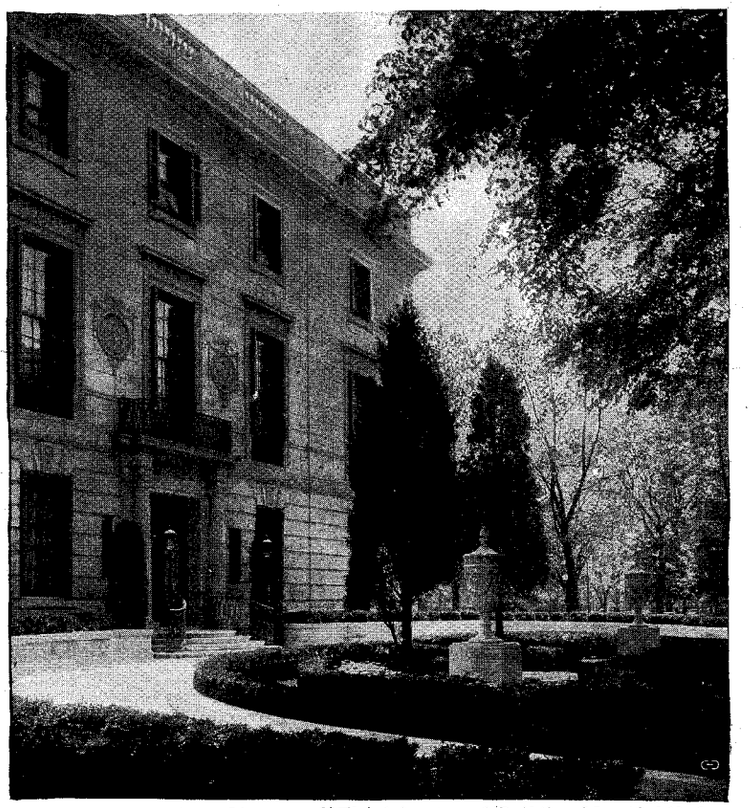

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BY THE WAY

The entrance of women in England into unaccustomed lines of business prompts this genial bit of humor on the part of the Manchester "Guardian:" "The lady bank clerk had completed her first week, and a friend asked her how she liked the work. 'Oh, it's beautiful!' said the girl. 'I'm at a branch where nearly all the people we know have accounts, and it's so nice to see how little money some of your friends have in the bank!'"

A lot of spectacular movie "stunts," according to Milton Sills, an actor, are done with dummies, but not all. Often the actors themselves do the "real thing." "I am sure," he says, "that Mrs. Vernon Castle, in 'Patria,' enjoyed her thirty-foot dive off the side of a steamer in her effort to escape a parcel of rascally Japs. It was a beautiful dive. In a later episode we are seen ringed about by flames on a schooner. Well, the flames were real, and they were very close and very hot. The make-up on Mrs. Castle's eyelashes melted and ran; my hair was singed a bit before we could finish the scene and shin the rigging. But we knew the crew were loaded with fire extinguishers, and that in any event we merely had to jump into the water for safety."

Since 1907 the old whaling ship John Winthrop has been lying in Oakland Creek, California, practically buried in sand. Yet such is the demand for cargo-carrying vessels that the stranded vessel has been sold, as reported in "Shipping Illustrated," for $15,000, a considerable sum will be spent in dredging away the sand, and it is expected that, after repairs, the dismantled hulk will again sail the seven seas.

Among historical letters and documents recently sold at auction in New York City was the manuscript of "Home, Sweet Home," signed by John Howard Payne, the author of the famous song. This brought $360, the highest price of the sale. Apropos of this song, one friendly critic, while admitting the charm and the universal appeal of the song, asks whether the practice of singing it at the conclusion of a social gathering is entirely complimentary to the host whom the guests are leaving?

A Californian subscriber writes that Mexican-Californian domestics have their funny side when trying to express themselves in English. "One of our maids," she says, "always spoke of herself as 'we.' When a chicken was given to her to dress, her first question was, 'We peel the chicken?' Another household employee, a man, was fond of using high-sounding phrases. Asked by a public school teacher why he did not buy the required books for his little boy, he replied, 'Financially I can't afford it.'"

The last words of great men are not always as appealing to the imagination as Webster's "I still live," and Napoleon's "At the head of the Grand Army!" A recent book describes Baron Thurlow, English Lord Chancellor in the time of Pitt, as the possessor of a caustic wit and a vocabulary full of strong words and phrases. These phrases did not leave him even on his death-bed. As the end approached, says the author quoted, Lord Thurlow, with characteristic *sang-froid*, exclaimed, "I'll be shot if I don't believe I'm dying!"

An advertisement quoted in this department recently, asking for the whereabouts of a master mariner who left Sydney, Australia "about thirty years ago for New York," is, it appears, less hopeless of answer than it seemed. A legal friend writes that "somewhere in New York there is a record of every master mariner who came into or left the harbor of New York much further back than thirty years ago. I recently found the heirs of a man who disappeared in 1854. He had eleven sons, and ten of them had died, and his own brothers did not know their nephews existed. It should be a simple problem to find this man."

Those who are afflicted with ill health may derive some comfort from the statement, quoted in a recent book on "Suffering and the War," that "Coleridge claimed that the three greatest works of the nineteen centuries were all written by men of feeble health—Spinoza's 'Ethics,' Bacon's 'Novum Organum,' and Kant's 'Critique of Pure Reason.'" As another instance of the triumph of the spirit, Sir Isaac Newton, it is stated, was a most unpromising child, with a frail body and poor eyesight. "He showed no aptitude for study, and was first incited by the desire to get ahead of a boy who kicked him."

Another great writer who accomplished much despite the handicap of poor health was Herbert Spencer. Like Newton, as a boy he was backward in his studies. A new life of Spencer by Hugh Elliot says: "He was very backward as a boy in the ordinary subjects of children's lessons. . . . Morally, he was extremely disobedient and contemptuous of authority." At thirteen he "found the discipline [of his school] more severe than he cared about, and ran away home to Derby again, walking forty-eight miles the first day." Yet as a man, "without money, without special education, without health, he produced eighteen large volumes of philosophy and science of many diverse kinds, published a variety of mechanical inventions, and on endless other subjects, great and small, he set forth a profusion of new and original ideas."

The late Hamilton W. Mabie was one of those genial men who can enjoy a joke on themselves. Illustrating this phase of Mr. Mabie's character, a subscriber writes that when he was a student at the University of Minnesota Mr. Mabie made an address in which he told this story: He had visited a school in Philadelphia in which there was a daily fire drill. The teacher regularly asked the students, "Children, what would you do if fire were to break out in this building?" The children all repeated in chorus, "We would rise in our places, step into the aisle, and march quietly out of the building." On the morning when Mr. Mabie visited the school, while he was sitting quietly on the platform, the teacher stepped before the pupils and said, "Children, what would you say if I were to tell you that Mr. Mabie is to speak to you this morning?" The children promptly replied in chorus, "We would rise in our places, step into the aisle, and march quietly out of the building."

George Fuller's picture, "Girl with Turkeys," was bought by the Worcester (Mass.) Museum, at a recent sale, for $15,600. This, it is stated, is the "fourth highest price for an American picture at auction." An Inness landscape brought $25,000 four years ago, Blakelock's "Silver Moonlight" was recently sold for $20,000, and $16,000 was the price paid for another Inness landscape at a sale this season.

Why Be Thin?

I can improve your figure—build up your strength—make you weigh what you *should*. I know I can because I have helped over 35,000 women gain 10 to 35 pounds—not only gain flesh, but they are now oh, *so* well—and rested!

One pupil writes: "*One year ago I weighed only 100 pounds—now I weigh 126, and, oh I feel so well!*"

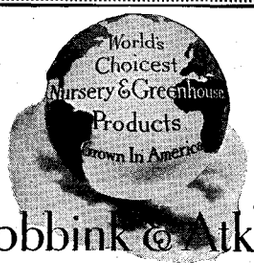
I want to help *you* attain *your* proper weight. In your room. Without drugs. By scientific, natural methods such as your physician approves.

If you only realized how surely, how easily, how inexpensively your weight can be increased, I am certain you would write me at once. You will surprise your family and friends.

Do write! I want *so* much to help you as only a woman can. I've had a wonderful experience. Let me tell you about it. Write for my Free Booklet, No. 22.

Susanna Cocroft

Dept. 8, 624 Michigan Avenue, Chicago



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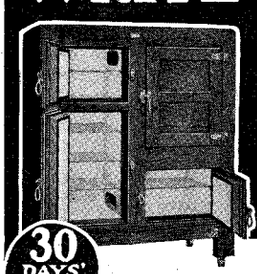

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Solid Porcelain Refrigerator

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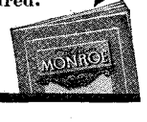

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